THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

NO. 1,004.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888;—TAMUZ 13, 5648. [TWENTY PAGES. PRICE 2D.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th June, at Park-street, Treforest, South Wales, the wife of L. S. ABRAHAMSON (née Rose Goodman), of a son.—Cape papers please copy.

On the 13th June, the wife of PHILLIP COHEN, 422, Caledonian-road, N., of a daughter, stillborn. No cards.—American papers please copy.

On the 14th June, at York House, 3, Camberwell New-road, S.E., the wife of JOHN H. SOLOMONS, of a son.—American and Cape papers please copy.

On the 14th June, at 5, Wallace-road, Canonbury, Mrs. HIRSCH, of a daughter.

On the 16th June, at 22, Cambridge-road, Mile End, the wife of MARK LEVY, of a son.—No cards.

On the 18th June, at 9, Woodbine-place, Gateshead-on-Tyne, the wife of A. BROWN, of a daughter.

On the 19th June, at 10, Merchant street, Bow, the wife of the late (Dan) DANIEL GOMES DA COSTA, of a daughter.—American and Australian papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th June, at the Central Synagogue, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, Delegate Chief Rabbi, assisted by the Revs. I. Spero and D. Fay, FELIX ARTHUR DAVIS, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, of 33, Marlborough-hill, N.W., to VIOLA MARIE WEBBER, of Chatham House, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

On the 13th June, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. M. Gollancz, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Revs. H. Gollancz, B.A., and S. Singer, ALEX GOLLANCZ, to HELENA (Nellie), daughter of H. MICHAELSON, 73, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale.

On the 19th June, at the Central Synagogue, Great Portland street, by the Rev. E. Spero, assisted by the Rev. D. Fay, HARRY I. HYAM, of 10, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, eldest son of David Hyam, of Tavistock-square, to ELLEN, youngest daughter of MARTIN LILIENFELD, of Holland Park-gardens.

On the 19th June, at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, by the Revs. I. Levy and A. Eisenberg, WOOLF LEVY, of 64, Huskisson-street, Liverpool, to MIRIAM COLLINS, only daughter of Abraham Collins, of Mascotte, Elmdale-road, Clifton, Bristol.

On the 20th June, at the New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, by the Revs. M. A. Epstein and Isaac Cohen, SARAH, eldest daughter of JOHN SEIGENBERG, of Essex House, Mile End-road, to HYAM ISAAC FREIWALD, eldest son of the late Isaac Freiwald, of Leman-street.

DEATHS.

On the 16th June, at his residence, 23, Well-street, MOSS CHAPMAN, aged 74, brother of Lewis Chapman, 13, Sandringham-road, Dalston, and of Phillip Chapman, 92, Richmond road, Dalston.

On the 18th June, ט׳ תמוז, at 43, Colvestone-crescent, Dalston, MARTHA (née Sandheim, of Dublin), wife of N. I. BERLIN, aged 40.

On the 20th June, at 25, Arundel-square, Barnsbury, ESTHER, the dearly beloved wife of JOSEF SUSMAN.

IN MEMORIAM.

On the 10th Tamuz, 5646, at St. Luke's-road, Birmingham, REBECCA LEVI, aged 86, the dearly loved mother of Mrs. George Wright. In undying remembrance.

In affectionate memory of AMELIA, the beloved wife of ADOLPHE SIEMMS, who entered into Eternal rest ט"ז תמוז תר"מ"ז, July 7th, 1887. Ever lovingly remembered and deeply mourned. May her dear soul rest in peace!

In ever fond and affectionate memory of FANNY, the devoted and beloved wife of ELIAS ABRAHAMS, who died June 22nd, 1887. May her soul rest in peace!—Birmingham, June, 1888.

MRS. R. COHEN, Mr. J. A. COHEN, Mrs. S. JONES, Mrs. LEVY, Mr. ISAAC COHEN, Miss L. COHEN and Miss E. COHEN return sincere THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved husband, father and brother. May his soul rest in peace!—"Pauls Head," 1, Crispin street, Spitalfields.

MR. and Mrs. THEODORE CROWN and FAMILY, of 56, Waterloo-road, Cheetham, Manchester, return their sincere THANKS for cards, letters and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for their deeply lamented son and brother.

MRS. H. HART, Mr. A. HART, with Mrs. SIM RAMUS, and the Misses HART return THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for their late lamented husband and father.

MR. B. HART returns his sincere THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late beloved brother, Henry Hart.—8, St. Mark's-street.

MISS ISAACS returns sincere THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence received during her week of mourning for her dearly beloved sister, Mrs. A. Samuels.—13, Marchmont-street, Russell-square.

MRS. I. LAZARUS returns her sincere THANKS for visits, cards and letters of condolence received during her week of mourning for her lamented brother, Mark Capua, of Melbourne.—Synagogue Chambers, 34, Upper Berkeley-street, W.

MR. H. W. PHILLIPS, Mrs. D. PHILLIPS and FAMILY return their sincere THANKS to their London and provincial friends for visits, cards and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for the late lamented Rebecca Phillips. May her soul rest in peace!—12, Ampthill-square, N.W., and 1, Wellington-terrace, Cardiff.

THE TOMBSTONE in memory of the late AARON MARTIN, of Wood-street Spitalfields, will be SET on SUNDAY NEXT, June 24th, at Mile-end Cemetery, at 4 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members will be held at SILVER'S ROOMS, 117, Gower-street, W.C., on SUNDAY NEXT, the 24th JUNE, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, for the Election of Twenty-five Members of the Council, and for such other business as may occur.

Sir JULIAN GOLDSMID, Bart., M.P., President, will take the Chair at eleven o'clock precisely.

Each Member may bring friends to the meeting.

A. LÖWY, Secretary.

100, Sutherland-avenue, W.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.

BRYANSTON-STREET, W.

THE Rev. Dr. GASTER, Chief Rabbi of the Congregation, will PREACH in this Synagogue on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., ש"ק פ' פינחס during the Morning Service.

(By order),
E. H. LINDO, Secretary.
June 22nd, 5648—1888.

MADAME BETTELHEIM, of Paris, Officier d'Academie, will be in LONDON in the month of SEPTEMBER. If parents would entrust children to her care she would like to correspond with them betorehand.

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.

Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.

HARRIS AND SON,

MONUMENTAL MASONS,

Works:—1A, BEAUMONT-STREET, MILE END, E.

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.

A. VAN PRAAGH, MONUMENTAL MASON and LETTER CUTTER, 14, ST. MARK STREET, LEMAN STREET, E. Monuments, Tomb and Headstones erected in Stone, Marble and Granite with the imperishable lead letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application. Tombstones of all kinds repaired and painted. Works: Sclater Street Shoreditch.

THE

GRAND HOTEL

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON

This Magnificent Hotel occupies the finest and most central position in London. It is *Unrivalled* for its Comfort, Excellent Cuisine, Fine Wines, and moderate charges.

The Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Luncheon, and Grand Table d'Hôte Dinners are open to non-residents.

Banquets, Private Dinners, and Wedding and Confirmation Dinners are served in the Marble and other Salons, either Plainly or in the most *Recherché* manner, at moderate charges.

Special Jewish Cuisine if desired.

TELEGRAMS "GRANOTEL LONDON." TELEPHONE 2723.

ח"ק הכנסת ברית

SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING THE POOR ON THE INITIATION OF THEIR CHILDREN INTO THE HOLY COVENANT OF ABRAHA.M

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that MOHELIM authorised by the Society ARE NOT ALLOWED to ADVERTISE, and that therefore those Mohelim who do advertise have NO CONNECTION with, nor are they under the control of, the Society.

The public are also urgently requested to see that all offerings made on the occasion of a ברית מילה are offered on behalf of this Chrrity for the relief of poor lying-in-women, and that PRINTED RECEIPTS are given for all such offerings when paid.

Subjoined is a list of the AUTHORISED MOHELIM belonging to the above Society.

IN LONDON.

A. Asher, Esq., M.D., 18, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, W.C.
M. Abrahams, Esq., 87, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury, N.
M. Blok, Esq., L.S.A., 171, Albion-road, Newington Green, N.
M. Clifford, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 58, Clifton-gardens, Maida-vale, W.
A. Cohen, Esq., M.A., M.D., 195, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, W.
Rev. E. Cohen, 71, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N.
Rev. M. A. Epstein, New Synagogue Chambers, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C.
S. Friedlander, Esq., 16, Gun-square, Houndsditch, E.
Leonard M. Gabriel, Esq., M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., Eng., 23, Gloucester-gardens, W.
N. Goldston, Esq., 5, Artillery-street, Bishopsgate, E.
Asher Gross, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Eng., 7, South-side, Clapham Common.
H. L. Harris, Esq., 22 Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, E.
G. Michaels, Esq., M.B., 118, Commercial-road, E.
Rev. P. Phillips, 24, Southampton-row, W.C.
B. I. Van Staveren, Esq., 50, Doughty-street, W.C.
P. Wolfers, Esq., 28, New-rd, Whitechapel, E.

IN THE PROVINCES AND COLONIES.

Dr. Bernstien, 64, Gough-road, Birmingham.
Rev. G. J. Emanuel, B.A., 36, Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Rev. J. Levy, Synagogue House, Park Row, Bristol.
Rev. S. Rappaport, Port Elizabeth.
Rev. L. Slevansky, 18, Camelford-street, Brighton.
Rev. H. Van Staveren, Wellington-terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.

Attention is called to the substance of Law 47, whereby any person desirous of becoming a Mohel may be instructed gratuitously.

An Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d. constitutes Membership of the Society. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, or by

MORDECAI ABRAHAMS, Sec.
87, Grosvenor-road, Canonbury, N.

CIRCUMCISIONS.

MR. WALTER L. PHILLIPS, the well-known SURGEON-MOHEL (Diploma 1868) is regarded by the medical profession as a SPECIALIST. 21st year of most successful and extensive practice.

5, ST. MARK SQUARE, DALSTON, E.

CIRCUMCISIONS (ברית מילות).—Rev A. TERTIS, 8, PRINCES-STREET SPITALFIELDS, LONDON, E. (taught and certified by the late Rev. S. Levy in 1874), is well known in town and country to be the most PRACTICAL AND SKILFUL in this profession at the present time.

Will open
TUESDAY, NEXT.
8, KING STREEET, FINSBURY.
Mr. W. COHEN will OPEN
a First-class
RESTAURANT AND VIENNA CAF ,
strictly Jewish.
It will be noted for superior cooking at the most reasonable charges.
Smoking and Reading Rooms.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.
PRIVATE JEWISH
BOARDING HOUSE.
RALEIGH HOUSE,
69, WARRIOR SQUARE.

Situated in the best part of the Town and fitted with every home comfort. Three minutes' walk from the station.

Large and lofty rooms, with sea view. First-class Table. Special terms to families.

Mrs. JAY, Proprietress.

BRIGHTON.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
32, Brunswick Terrace.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Mrs. MOSS HEILBRON

has the pleasure to inform her friends and patrons that she has secured the above commodious premises.

This elegant residence is most excellently situated (being at the corner of Landsdown-place) FACING THE NEW SEA WALL, LAWNS and PROMENADE. All the reception rooms and the principal bed rooms are FACING THE SEA. It is replete with every comfort. Hot and cold baths on the premises.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.
Special arrangements for Families.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

BRIGHTON.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.

Situated close to the Sea.
Intending visitors will meet with every home comfort.
Terms from £1 15s. per week and £1 1s. from Friday to Monday.
Miss SZAPIRA, 14, CLARENCE SQUARE

NOTICE.

MARGATE HEBREW CONGREGATION.

ON and after SATURDAY, June 30th, 1888,
DIVINE SERVICE
will be held every SATURDAY MORNING
at Half-past Nine o'clock at the
FREEMASON'S HALL,
HIGH STREET, MARGATE.

E. I. SAMUELS, Hon. Sec.,
Station Hotel.

CIRCUMCISIONS.

REV. I. GREENBERG, MOHEL (Pupil of the late Rev. S. Levy), 4, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON, E., has the LARGEST and MOST SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE, daily INCREASING. RECOMMENDED by medical men. Distance no object.

ק'ק כנסת יש־אל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE,
41, Abbey-road, N.W.

MR. B. ELZAS will DELIVER a SERMON in this Synagogue, TOMORROW, ש"קפ" בלק ה"ב"ע"ל, Sabbath, June 23rd.

By order,
M. ROSENSTEIN, Secretary.

SPITAL SQUARE SYNAGOGUE.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, JUNE 24th, a MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late German Emperor will be held at the Spital Square Synagogue, when the Rev. I. COHN will DELIVER a SERMON. Service will commence at 6 o'clock.

SOUTH HACKNEY SYNAGOGUE AND RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

MR. A. B. SALMEN (formerly Treasurer) returns THANKS to the electors for the honour of electing him as President, and will endeavour to merit a continuance of their much valued confidence.

Salmen House, Bow, E.

SOUTH HACKNEY SYNAGOGUE AND RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

MR. L. ZACHARIAH desires to THANK the members for the honour of electing him Vice-President; he assures them he will do his utmost for the welfare of the Synagogue and Classes.

214, Mare Street, Hackney, E.

BOROUGH JEWISH SCHOOLS,
Heygate Street, Walworth.

THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Pupils of the above Schools will take place on SUNDAY, July 1st, at the "HORNS," Kennington-park, at 11·15 a.m. precisely.

F. D. MOCATTA, Esq.,
one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair.

Friends of education are cordially invited.

S. SINGER, Hon. Sec.

OLD FORD AND NORTH BOW JEWISH CLASSES AND SABBATH SCHOOL.
HELD AT THE BOARD SCHOOL, OLGA-STREET.

(Entrance in Arbery-road, Grove-road, E).

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS of these Classes and the Sabbath School in connection therewith, will take place at the above address, on SUNDAY NEXT, June 24th, at 3·30 p.m.

Sir PHILIP MAGNUS, B.A., B.Sc., will preside.

LADY MAGNUS has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

Parents of pupils, residents in the district, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

I. BLOOMFIELD, Hon. Sec.

June 13, 1888.

*** The Olga Street Board School (Arbery-road entrance) is within five minutes of Coborn-road Station (G.E.R.). Trains leave Liverpool-street at 2·52 and 3·22 p.m.

STEPNEY JEWISH SCHOOLS.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the pupils of these Schools will take place at the GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL, Mile End-road, E. (by kind permission of F. N. Charrington, Esq.), on THURSDAY NEXT, the 28th June, 1888, at half-past Seven in the evening.

NATHANIEL LOUIS COHEN, Esq.,
will preside.

The proceedings will conclude with a display by the pupils of gymnastic and athletic exercises to musical accompaniment.

Subscribers and friends of the Schools are cordially invited to attend.

By order,
HENRY HYMANS } Hon.
STEPHEN S. HYAM, } Secs.

WITWATERSRAND HEBREW CONGREGATION.
Johannesburg, Transvaal.

WANTED, for the above congregation, a gentleman qualified to act as MINISTER (CHAZON), HEBREW and ENGLISH TEACHER, and MOHEL. Engagement to be for three years, at a salary of £400 per annum, with free residence. The Premium on a Life Policy of £1,000 will be paid by the Congregation during term of engagement.

Age of applicants not to exceed 40 years. Costs of passage out will be paid by the congregation.

Copies of credentials, &c., to be sent to E. Mendelssohn, President of the Witwatersrand Hebrew Congregation, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

By order of the Committee.
H. MORRIS, Hon. Sec.,
Witwatersrand Hebrew Congregation

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE,
Poet's-road, Canonbury, N.

WANTED, for the ensuing High Holydays, an efficient בעל תוק. Apply (by letter) to the Secretary, Dalston Synagogue.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road, E.—THIRD QUINQUENNIAL MAINTENANCE APPEAL, Instituted 1878, renewed 1883 and 1888.

President: His Royal Highness GEORGE WILLIAM, DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Special appeals for donations and subscriptions are only made once every five years.

At least £34,000 from voluntary contributions are required every year, and the committee earnestly appeal to the public for the same.

The London Hospital is absolutely indispensable to the working population of East London.

It is the largest General Hospital in England.

It is the largest Children's Hospital in London.

It is the largest Hospital for Jews in the metropolis.

It is a special Hospital for cancer, fistula, skin disease, diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and obstetric maladies.

Total of patients in 1887	In Patients... 8,260 Out Patients...95,700	104,020
Qualification for Governorship	Life Donation of £31 10s. Annual Subscription of £5 5s.	

Subscribers of less than £5 5s. are entitled to three patients' tickets a year for every guinea subscribed.

Bankers—Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., and Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

Cheques and Post-office orders may be made payable to G. Q. Roberts, and crossed Robarts and Co.

All interested in Hospital work are invited to visit the wards.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING, BOW AND BROMLEY INSTITUTE
(Bow Station N.L.R.),
TUESDAY, JUNE 26th, at 8 p.m.

The Right. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., will preside, supported by
The Rev. R. C. Billing, M.A.,
Rector of Spitalfields and Bishop-Designate of Bedford,
Captain Sir John Colomb, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Samuel Montagu, Esq., M.P.,
J. Wootton Isaacson, Esq., M.P.,
Sir Edmund Hay Currie,
A. G. Henriques, Esq.,
E. Brigham, Esq., N.L.R.,
J. H. Buxton, Esq., Treasurer of the Hospital,
F. C. Carr-Gomm, Esq., Chairman of the Hospital.

The object of the meeting is to consider the work done by the Hospital amongst the crowded population of the East End, and to invite all residents and working men to assist the management in their endeavours to maintain the present efficiency of the Hospital by Clubs and Subscriptions amongst themselves.

All residents and all employés of firms in East London are particularly invited to to attend.

ADMISSION FREE,
NO COLLECTION.

Frequent trains from Fenchurch-street and Broad-street to Bow Station, and tram cars from Aldgate.

Chairman, F. C. CARR-GOMM.
G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.
June 21st, 1888.

THE Rev. Dr. CHOTZNER has a few VACANCIES in his House at Harrow for Jewish boys intended to enter HARROW SCHOOL.—For particulars apply to Rev. Dr. Chotzner, Harrow.

COMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.
Buckingham Place, Brighton.
Principal—Mr. J. H. COHEN.

STRONG Teaching Staff, excellent School premises, among the largest and most complete in Brighton. Higher and Elementary Courses as heretofore.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

MR. J. NESTOR-SCHNURMANN has received from the Governors a license to conduct his House, 4, Edith-road, West Kensington, as a MASTER'S HOUSE for the reception of TEN JEWISH PUPILS of the above school.

Strictly limiting himself to this number, he is enabled to afford his pupils all the advantages and comforts of family life, and to give to each individual attention in regard to training, direction of studies and preparation of school work.

Mr. Schnurmann supplements the school lessons by assisting the boys in any branches of study in which they may require help, and also by giving instruction in Hebrew, German and Shorthand.

The domestic arrangements are under the supervision of Mrs. Schnurmann.

References are permitted to the parents of past and present pupils who have taken good positions in St. Paul's School.

For terms and particulars apply to Mr. J. Nestor Schnurmann, 4, Edith road, West Kensington, W.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL,
Kingsland Road, E.

Patron—
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES, K.G.,&c.
President—
The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR
(The Right Hon. Polydore de Keyser).

THE FESTIVAL DINNER in aid of its Funds will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE on WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY.

JOSEPH FRY, Esq.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
will Preside.

In the recently erected buildings there is accommodation for 160 patients, and there are no funds for furnishing, opening and maintaining the still unopened Wards. Forty of these beds will be reserved for members of the Jewish Faith.

Accidents and cases of urgency are admitted at all hours, day or night, free.

It is the first Hospital in London started on Provident principles.

Subscriptions thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary at the Hospital.

DR. J. L. SABUNJIE, F.R.A.S., F.A.A., will give a LECTURE on the 27th June, at EXETER HALL, Strand, at 8 o'clock, entitled:

"JERUSALEM IN LONDON,"

and ILLUSTRATE with DISSOLVING VIEWS the following Subjects: Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, Solomon's Temple (after the Biblical description), The Remnant of the Old Wall of the Temple as it stands now, The Wailing Place, the Mosque of Omar, &c.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington.

PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
Director-General:
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
President of the English Reception Committee:
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President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce:
Cav. L. BONACINA.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. The most valuable and varied COLLECTION OF ITALIAN SCULPTURE and PAINTINGS EVER EXHIBITED. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ITALIAN INDUSTRIES.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. Open 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VINCENT A. APPLIN, Esq.,
Secretary.

SILVER'S ROOMS
117, GOWER STREET.
MRS. M. SILVER

desires to inform her friends and the public generally that the business of her late husband, will be carried on by her, and that all orders will receive the same attention as heretofore.

The general excellence and arrangements in every detail which so characterized the business of the late Mr. M. Silver will be strictly adhered to.

Mr. Lewis S. Silver, STILL CONTINUES to act as Principal of the Culinary Department, a position which he has FILLED for many years past with the greatest satisfaction

*** Mrs. Silver has succeeded in engaging the services of several competent and reliable persons, and having thus augmented her staff will be enabled, if possible, to give greater satisfaction than heretofore. Estimates forwarded for Balls, Parties, Wedding Breakfasts, &c. Waiters sent to all parts. China, Linen, Glass, &c., on hire.

Note the Address,
117, GOWER STREET, W.C

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE LIMEHOUSE TOWN HALL
COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.,

is now LETTING for WEDDING PARTIES, DINNERS, SUPPERS, BALLS, MEETINGS, ENTERTAINMENTS,&c., on reasonable terms. Ample Cooking Accommodation. Apply to Hall keeper on the premises.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE. Prompt and liberal settlements. Agent, Henry Hyams, 5, Duke street, Aldgate, E.C.

M. B. ROSENBERG,
HIGH-CLASS TAILOR,
AND OUTFITTER,
LADIES' JACKET & ULSTER MAKER
16 & 17, LIVERPOOL STREET.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

M. B. Rosenberg respectfully calls attention to the very extensive selection of materials for Spring wear, and buying direct from the manufacturers is therefore able to give a good article at a moderate price.

Upon receipt of letter one of my representatives will call to take orders with a large selection of patterns.

SPECIALITIES IN DRESS SUITS
made on the shortest notice.

M. MORRIS,
69, NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD
CANONBURY.

כשר Poulterer and Provision Merchant,

M. M. wishes to inform the Jewish Public that he has always on hand a fine selection of
POULTRY.
BUTCHERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS LIBERALLY TREATED WITH.
Carts to all parts daily.

NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC

H. & E. SILVER,
THE ORIGINAL
Cooks and Confectioners,
10a, STONEY LANE,
MIDDLESEX STREET, ALDGATE.

H. & E. Silver, sons of the late S. Silver, beg to inform their friends and the Jewish community that they have opened the above premises and are prepared to supply the finest Pastry and Confectionery at moderate prices.

As a guarantee of their ability, they beg to mention that for nearly a quarter of a century Mr. H. Silver was cook to the late Sir Moses Montefiore, and at other periods H. & E. Silver have served the élite of the Jewish community from whom they hold the highest testimonials.

Wedding Dinners and Banquets catered for in superior style at moderate and fixed tariffs. A trial respectfully solicited. Plate, Glass and China lent on hire. Ices, Jellies, &c., sent out on the shortest notice.

Note the Address—
10a, STONEY LANE,
MIDDLESEX STREET, ALDGATE, E.C

BRIGHTON

JOSEPH'S
PRIVATE JEWISH BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
OAKLANDS.
Cavendish Place, King's Road,
Brighton.
Terms on application.

RAMSGATE.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
THE MISSES SOLOMON,
5, Victoria Parade
(Next Granville Hotel).

THE House occupies a fine position facing the Victoria Gardens, commands an unrivalled sea view and possesses every qualification for health and comfort.

PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS כשר HOTEL
TABLE D'HÔTE AND À LA CARTE
Near the Synagogues.
HOTEL ROSSINI,
16, Rue Rossini.
Comfortable Apartments and Bedrooms.
Proprietor—A. JOSEPH

HOTEL REINSBERG, OSTEND.
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT.
Noted strictly כשר Table.
Pure Wines, comfortable arrangements.
Pension, from 10 Francs per day.

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on high Cliffs facing sea. The best and healthiest hotel in Margate. Under entirely new management. Table d'Hôte. Billiards. Lawn Tennis. Tariff on application. Telegrams "Cliftonville Margate."

SALES BY AUCTION.

By order of the Trustees of the late Mrs. J. S. Hixon.—Whitechapel road.—Important Sale of valuable Freehold Manufacturing Premises, Shops, Warehouses, Corner Beer and Wine House, Freehold Ground-rent, and large plot of vacant Land. The property, which forms a compact corner block, is situated in one of the best positions in this important thoroughfare, being close to St. Mary's Station and immediately opposite the Pavilion Theatre.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, & Co. will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C. on THURSDAY, 12th July, in lots, at 2 o'clock precisely, the following valuable FREEHOLDS, viz.:

No. 209, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, The Earl of Aberdeen Beer and Wine House, occupying a prominent position at the corner of the New-road, including the good-will; with possession.

Nos. 210, 211, and 212, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, Three capital Houses and Shops, two having factories in the rear; all let on lease, and producing £325 per annum.

No. 133, NEW-ROAD, Whitechapel-road, House and Shop. With possession.

No. 131, NEW-ROAD, House and Shop. Let at £45 per annum.

No. 129, NEW-ROAD, House and Shop. Let at £45 per annum.

No. 127, NEW-ROAD, House and Shop, with spacious factory in the rear. With possession.

No. 125, NEW-ROAD, House and Shop, with large warehouse in the rear. Let on a three years' agreement at per annum £100.

No. 123, NEW-ROAD, House and Farrier's Shop. Let on Lease at per annun £63.

No. 115, NEW-ROAD, Dwelling-house, with gateway entrance, and large area of of vacant land at the rear. Suitable for the erection of a warehouse, factory, or stabling. With possession.

No. 133, NEW-ROAD, House and Shop. Let on Lease at per annum £90.

No. 111, NEW-ROAD, Private Dwelling-house. With possession.

No. 109, NEW-ROAD, Freehold Ground-rent of £30, increasing to £36 per annum in 1891, arising out of these substantial business premises.

A valuable PLOT of BUILDING LAND, possessing a frontage of 41 feet to the New-road, only a few doors from the Whitechapel-road, and covering an area of about 2,900 square feet.

No. 7, VINE-COURT, Dwelling-house, with gateway entrance at side, and extensive warehouse in the rear. With possession.

Nos. 17 and 18, VINE-COURT.—Spacious Warehouse of three floors, with steam power and well of water. With possession.

May be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars with plan obtained of Messrs. Wyatt and Barraud, Solicitors, 143, Cannon-street, E.C.; and of Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Clark, and Co., 29, Fleet-street, Temple-bar, and 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

EASTBOURNE.

MESSRS. CRISPIN & CO., HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS, Terminus-road, have the best selection of Furnished Houses TO BE LET for the season, and are known to most of the principal Jewish families who visit their town. Particulars will be promptly sent on application.

Established in London 1869.

EASTBOURNE. — Charming COTTAGE ORNEE, with fine tennis grounds, near sea and Devonshire-park, to be LET, for the summer.—Messrs. Crispin and Co., Estate and Land Agents, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE. — Furnished. — Fine detached MANSION, facing the sea, to be LET for a few weeks, with or without stables.—Messrs. Crispin & Co, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Facing the Sussex Downs, and within a short walk of the sea. A gentleman's well FURNISHED Detached RESIDENCE, with large shady garden and stabling, TO be LET, for 2 or 3 months.—Crispins, Eastbourne.

HARRIS AND VALENTINE

41, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,

MOORGATE-STREET, E.C.

House Property, Trade Stocks, Household Furniture, &c., Sold by Auction or private treaty. Town or country. The entire management of estates undertaken. Valuations for Probate, Legacy Duty, &c. The transfer and sale of businesses of every description negotiated.

HARRIS and VALENTINE.—FIRE and other COMPENSATION CLAIMS PREPARED and ARRANGED with promptitude. Fifteen years' experience. Agents to the Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Company.

41, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

TO BE LET, a most convenient double fronted RESIDENCE in this most desirable neighbourhood. 17 rooms; two bath rooms, hot and cold water. Close to 'bus and rail. Apply to J. Myers, 109, Sutherland Avenue.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Properties, for Investment or Occupation.—Bermondsey, St. John's-wood, Euston-square, Earls-court, and Dorset-square.

MESSRS. GLASIER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2, in Lots, the undermentioned PROPERTIES, viz:—

By Order of the Executors of the late A. H, Solomon, Esq.

1. BERMONDSEY.—A Freehold Estate of 62 Houses, situate in the midst of a thickly-populated and good-letting neighbourhood, and known as Nos. 39 to 46, Edward-street, Nos. 1 to 23 (inclusive), Alie-street, Nos. 1 to 14 and 17 to 30 William-street, and Nos. 20 to 24, Marigold-court, close to Bermondsey New-road, and between Long-lane and Great Dover-street, all let to weekly or quarterly tenants, and together producing nearly £1,500 a year.

2. No. 12, CARLTON-HILL, St. John's-wood, a short distance from stations on the North-Western and Metropolitan Railways, and with good omnibus service to West-end and City; it contains six bedrooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and basement; held for about 50 years unexpired, at a low ground rent, and let on lease at the very moderate rent of £90 per annum.

3. No. 20, ENDSLEIGH-GARDENS, Euston-square, in a choice position, overlooking the Square gardens; it contains ten bed and dressing rooms, three receptions rooms, study, breakfast-room, and good offices; held for 36 years unexpired at the nominal ground rent of 1s, and let on lease at £120 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Farrar and Farrar, No. 2, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons.

4. BOLTON LODGE, EARL'S-COURT.—With Possession.—A superbly decorated and conviently arranged Town Residence, situate at the corner of Templeton-place and Trebovir-road, and within a few minutes of the Earl's-court and West Brompton Stations, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, a suite of handsomely decorated reception rooms, comprising large double drawing room with parquet floor, boudoir, dining room, morning room, library, entrance hall, lavatory, capital servants' offices, and small garden. Held for an unexpired term of nearly 87 years at the very low ground rent of £15 per annum.—To be viewed by orders only.—Solicitors as above.

Particulars of the Solicitors, and of the Auctioneers, 6, Spring-gardens, S.W.

By order of the Trustees of the late John Winder, Esq.

Essex-road, Islington.

Freehold Ground Rent, with early and valuable reversion.

MESSRS. JOHN JACOBS & SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mason's Hall Tavern, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall street, City, on TUESDAY, June 26th, 1888, at 1 o'clock, the well-secured GROUND RENT of £100 per annum, with valuable reversion, arising from the full-licensed Wine and Spirit Establishment known as the "Lord Clyde," being a fine bold position at the corner of Englefield-road, and essex-road, N. The premises are well built, and let on lease at £100 per annum, and at the expiration of the present short term, or earlier, a premium will be obtainable for a further term of lease. Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Taylor and Taylor, Solicitors, 10, New Broad-street; on the premises; at Mason's Hall; and of the Auctioneers, 87, Finsbury-pavement.

MONTAGU & ROBINSON,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS, AND VALUERS.

Undertake the sale and valuation of every description of real and personal property. Town or country. Estates managed. Rents collected. Compensation cases and fire claims adjusted.

Valuations for Probate.

Valuations for incoming or outgoing tenants of town or country houses. Particulars of Freehold and Long Leasehold Ground Rents and other high-class investments may be obtained on application.

OFFICES: 36, COLEMAN-STREET, BANK, E.C.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, facing the Common.—Well furnished HOUSE to LET for the season. 8 bedrooms, 3 reception, and every convenience. E. M., South View, London-road.

LARGE Furnished BED ROOM TO LET in Bishopsgate-street, with use of drawing room and attendance if required for a lady, gentleman, or married couple. References required and given. Address 1694, Jewish Chronicle office.

SUPERIOR BOARD & RESIDENCE with every home comfort. Terms moderate. Address, The Misses Ansell Jamaica House, 22, Bedford Place, Russell square, W.C.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

PROVIDE AGAINST THEM BY POLICY OF THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY ... ... CHAIRMAN.

Annual Income £248,000.

Invested Capital and Reserve Fund £275,000.

COMPENSATION PAID FOR 126,000 ACCIDENTS £2,500,000.

MODERATE PREMIUMS—FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS—NEW CONCESSIONS

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

West End Office:—8, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, W.C.

Head Office:—**64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Agent—VICTOR M. MYERS, 122, Wilberforce Road, N.

WANTED, for the New Dalston Synagogue and Schools, a Gentleman to officiate as חזן בעל קורא ובעל תוקע Apply by letter to the Secretary, Mr. C. M. Ansell, 175, Ball's Pond-road, N.

HIGH CLASS JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.—A lady (orthodox) occupying a well appointed house in Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, is open to RECEIVE a few BOARDERS on moderate terms. Home comforts, pleasant society, good cooking. Every convenience. Accessible from all parts. Apply 99, care of Munn's Stationer, Elgin-avenue, Maida vale, N.W.

A Gentleman can highly recommend a SUPERIOR HOME in a private family, where he is residing, in the West of London. Every comfort. Young society. Late dinners. Address A. B., 1[illegible], Colville square, Bayswater, W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in an orthodox family near Royal Oak Station. Pleasantly situated. Every convenience. Omnibuses to all parts pass the door. References given and required. Address 1535, Jewish Chronicle office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen from a guinea. Home comforts. Good cooking; piano; hot and cold bath; no children. One minute walk from omnibus and rail to all parts. References.—Prescott, 2, Iverson-road, Kilburn, Brondesbury.

BOARD and RESIDENCE from One Guinea upwards. Close to Museum and University. Dinners by arrangement.—Mrs. Hart, 38, Woburn-place, Russell-square, W.C.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A private family of good social position, wish to receive a lady or two gentlemen to join their family circle. Vicinity of Maida Hill. Moderate terms for a permanency. Address H. P. M., Mr. de Knock's Library, Clifton-raad, Maida-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for ladies and gentlemen. Superior accommodation for married couple; partial board if required. Terms on application to Miss Benjamin, 41, Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private and superior. Splendid garden; bath room; home comforts; highly recommended. References given and required.—Proprietress, 7, Clifton gardens, Maida-vale, W.

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE in a highly respectable family for two brothers or friends. Close to Regent's-park. Easy access to the City and West End.—Address 1600, Jewish Chronicle office.

CHELTENHAM.—COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with board if desired. Terms moderate. Addres Mrs. Feldman, Alpine Villas.

THE HAGUE.—A pleasant HOME and opportunity for complete education offered to one or two young ladies by an English lady (widow), assisted by Resident Governess, diplomée. State references—Address B.W.S., Poste Restante, The Hague.

WANTED, HOLIDAY ENGAGEMENT (during August and part September) as TRAVELLING COMPANION or Companion Governess, abroad, seaside or country, for young lady (certificated) English, French, German, Music, Latin, &c. Good walker. Highest references.—1589, Jewish Chronicle office.

AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Louis S. Cohen, Ethelstone, 30, Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, is anxious to RECOMMEND a young woman who would give her services as Nurse or Attendant for her passage to Melbourne or Sidney. Has been ten years in Mrs. Cohen's services. Personal reference in London if required. Address as above.

A Lady SEEKS the position of HOUSEKEEPER to widower with family, or would assist to superintend a large establishment—metropolis or sea side.—H., care of Stanford, Hockley-hill, Birmingham.

AN active young man REQUIRES SITUATION in the clothing business. Good stockkeeper and salesman. Only small salary required. First class references.—L. H., 3, Cumberland-place, Southampton.

A German Lady, Jewess, 36, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT as LADY HELP or as Useful Companion to a lady. Address M. H., 25, Bredon-road, Loughboro' Junction.

A Young Couple (no children) in North London desire TO LET their handsomely furnished drawing room with 1 or 2 bedrooms to a married couple, two ladies, or gentlemen. Board if required. Hot bath. 1555, Jewish Chronicle office.

CERTIFICATED Lady TEACHER of SINGING, pupil of Lamperti (Conservatoire Milan) prepares ladies for the Operatic and Concert Stage. Italian method. Pianoforte lessons. Terms moderate.—A., Vernon, Lamb's Conduit street, Holborn.

GERMAN EDUCATION. — Board, Lodging, Lessons in Modern Languages, Music, &c., offered by a good family to a young gentleman visiting school. Best references. Apply to O. Strauss, Seilerstr. 5, Frankfort-on-Maine.

HEBREW, English, French and Mathematics TAUGHT by certificated teacher (Jews' Free School) desiring evening engagement. Young gentlemen also prepared for their Confirmation. Address 1670, Jewish Chronicle office.

REQUIRED, Certificated North German RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Thorough English, Hebrew; Elementary French, Latin, Music, Drawing. Write particulars, "Calders," Hogarth-road, Earl's-court, S.W.

WANTED, a SITUATION as NURSEMAID by a young Jewish girl. Needlework and light housework. Apply J., 34, Inverness-terrace, W.

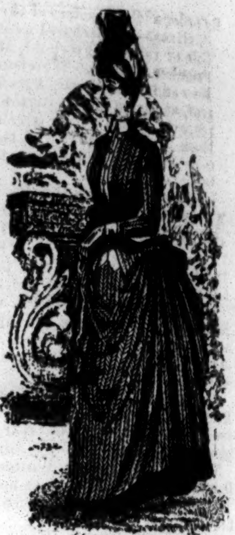
WANTED, a WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Must be able to do plain cooking. Only two gentlemen in family. Apply, stating wages required, to 1680, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED by a Dutch Jewess, an ENGAGEMENT as COOK, or Nursery Governess in a Dutch family. Good references. Address 22, Thrift-street, South Shields.

WANTED, a good COOK. First class references required. Liberal wages given. Apply 52, Petherton-road, Highbury New Park, N.

WANTED, a superior young woman to act as NURSERY GOVERNESS to a little girl of 4. One willing to superintend all household details. Must be reponsible and of kind disposition, and have the best of references. Address, stating age and full particulars, to 1716, Jewish Chronicle office.

"MONA."
Made in Striped Moiré and Beaded Grenadine, Lace, &c., from £5 5s.



"HILDA."
Dark Velvet Petticoat, with Drapery and Bodice of Cashmere Velour, £4 4s.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MADAME SAMSON,

MANTLES, COSTUMES, MILLINERY AND LADIES OUTFITTING,

102, OXFORD STREET, W.

MADAME SAMSON begs to announce that to meet the convenience of her clientelle she HAS REMOVED to more central premises at

102, OXFORD STREET, W.

CONVEYANCES FROM ALL PARTS OF LONDON PASS FREQUENTLY.

The SHOW-ROOMS are on the FIRST FLOOR, and the LATEST NOVELTIES from PARIS in MANTLES, &c., will be continually received. To meet the wishes of her patrons, DEPARTMENTS in the first style have been added for COSTUMES, MILLINERY, &c. The charges will be quite as MODERATE as hitherto and PERSONAL ATTENTION will be given to every detail.

MADAME SAMSON begs to draw attention to the fact that she has no connection with any one of the same name and that her only address is

102, OXFORD STREET, W.
(between Oxford Circus and Tottenham Court Road, W.).

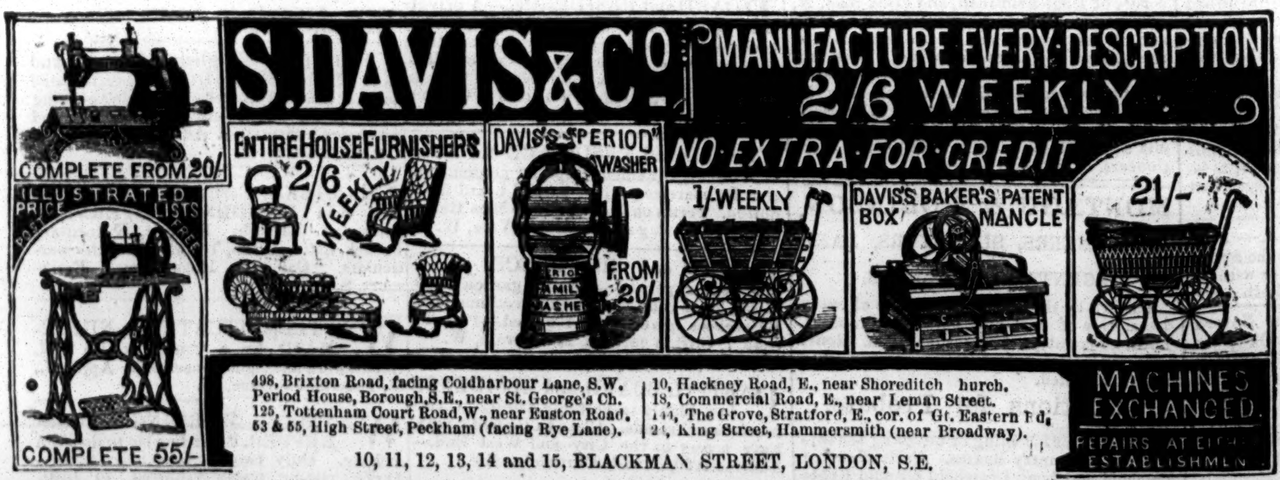
THE
LONDON & PROVINCIAL DYE WORKS,
HACKNEY WICK, E.
TELEPHONE, No. 5099.

DYEING AND CLEANING IN EVERY BRANCH. CARTS CALLING IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS DAILY.

Carpets taken up, beaten and relaid in a few hours.

TIME & MONEY SAVED
LONDON WORK DONE IN LONDON

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL DYE WORKS,
HACKNEY WICK, E.



498, Brixton Road, facing Coldharbour Lane, S.W.
Period House, Borough, S.E., near St. George's Ch.
125, Tottenham Court Road, W., near Euston Road.
53 & 55, High Street, Peckham (facing Rye Lane).
10, Hackney Road, E., near Shoreditch hurch.
18, Commercial Road, E., near Leman Street.
144, The Grove, Stratford, E., cor. of Gt. Eastern Rd.
2, King Street, Hammersmith (near Broadway).

10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, BLACKMAN STREET, LONDON, S.E.

ALL GOODS supplied on EASY TERMS, NOT HIRE System.

S. DAVIS & Co's
NOTED
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES
FROM 25/-

House Cistern, fitted with a Cistern Filter.

Portable Cistern Filter.

NO FAMILIES WHO VALUE THEIR HEALTH SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE OF THE
LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY'S
(LIMITED)
PATENT CISTERN FILTERS, Charged Solely with Animal Charcoal.
REQUIRING, WHEN ONCE FIXED, NO ATTENTION WHATEVER,

And superior to all others. Vide Professor Frankland's Report to the Registrar-General, July, 1860; November, 1867; and May, 1870. The "Lancet," January 12, 1867. Also Testimonials from Dr. Hassall, September 23, 1863; the late Dr. Letheby, February 15, 1865, and December, 1872.

Price £1 10s. and upwards. Portable Filters on this system, £1 5s. to £6.

Patronised and used by Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Eastwell, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the élite of the Medical Profession, and at the London, Westminster St. George's, St. Mary's, Consumption, Fever and German Hospitals, and various Lunatic Asylums, Institutions, Breweries, &c., and at all the Schools established by the School Board for London.

POCKET FILTERS, 4s. 6d. and 6s. each. HOUSEHOLD and FANCY FILTERS, from 12s.

Water Testing Apparatus, for detecting Impurities in Water, 10s. 6d. and 21s. each.

"The Testing Apparatus for discovering the presence of Impurities in Water is a most convenient and portable one."—Vide Dyke on the Preliminary Duties of Health Officers.

157, STRAND, W.C. (four doors from Somerset House), LONDON.

READ "WATER, ITS IMPURITIES, AND PURIFICATION," PRICE (POST FREE) 6D

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah
Friday	Tamus 13	June 22	Sabbath commences 7.	בלק Num. xxii. 2 to xxv.9	Micah v. 7 to vi. 8.
Saturday	14	23	Sabbath terminates 9·19		
Sunday	15	24			
Monday	16	25			
Tuesday	17	26	צום שבעה עשר		
Wednesday	18	27			
Thursday	19	28			

Tuesday next, June 26, will be the Fast of Tamuz.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Anglo-Jewish Association, Annual Meeting, at 117, Gower Street, W.C., 11.
Westminster Jews' Free School, Committee Meeting, at the School, 11·30.
Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter, Executive Committee Meeting, at 84, Leman Street, Whitechapel, 3; General Committee, 3·30.
Old Ford and North Bow Religion Classes, Annual Distribution of Prizes, at the Board Schools, Olga Street, Roman Road, 3·30.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of House Committee, at the Institution, 2·30.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Meeting of the Board, at 13, Devonshire, 5.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of General Committee, at the Central Synagogue Chambers, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, 8.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Stepney Jewish Schools, Distribution of Prizes, at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, 7·30.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

There was a slight ripple on the surface of the waters at the Distribution of Prizes at the Jews' Free School on Sunday. The Delegate Chief Rabbi took advantage of the occasion to deny the accuracy of the observations made before the Lords' Committee on Sweating by the Rev. R. C. Billing, the Rector of Spitalfields and Bishop Designate of Bedford. Lord Rothschild pointed out with significant emphasis that Sunday's gathering was not the proper audience for Dr. Adler's observations. There is a lesson to be learnt from the incident. Jews are excessively sensitive with regard to adverse criticism. We had better admit that our newly arrived foreign brethren have faults, the result of conditions under which they have lived before reaching the shores of England. There is certainly much exaggeration, but nevertheless the better policy is to take seriously to heart the criticism made in good faith by friendly critics like the Rev. Mr. Billing, and endeavour to remedy the faults he indicates. It would be little short of miraculous if there were no faults to indicate, however much the evidence is discredited by sweeping allegations due rather to imperfect knowledge than to deliberate unfairness.

The difficulty in connection with both Select Committees has been that no organised arrangement has been made on the part of the community to bring "evidence for the defence" before either Committee. All has been left to individual effort. The golden opportunity for the Board of Deputies to have exhibited its usefulness was lost. On the Lords' Committee Lord Derby, and on the Commons' Committee Mr. Bradlaugh, both men of rare judicial faculties, have conspicuously shown their desire to assist the Jewish members in preventing baseless prejudice from having too much weight in the enquiries. But what was wanted, as we pointed out before either Committee sat, was that the evidence should be carefully watched so that the cause of our foreign brethren might have been defended with at least as much interest as has been shown in their calumniation by some of the witnesses. There are many points in Mr. Arnold White's evidence that should be quite easy to rebut, and the manner in which he has obtained his "specimens" of foreign immigrants, particularly, requires careful scrutiny so that the Committee should be informed of the serious animus imported into the enquiry, to the undeserved prejudice of the Jews. At the eleventh hour some effort is being made to repair the strange lack of organisation, but what concerns the whole Jewish community should not have been left to two or three public-spirited individuals.

The Committee of the Jews' Free School performed a graceful act when they invited Mrs. A. L. Green to distribute the prizes on Sunday last. We are too prone to forget the men who had worked hard for the community as soon as their places know them no more. The ceremony at Bell Lane proved an exception to this rule. Not alone the Jews' Free School but the entire community still owes a debt of gratitude to the memory of Aaron Levy Green, the pioneer of those broad views which he advocated always well because always wisely. In asking his widow to be the chief actor at their annual public gathering, the School Committee have recognised in the way they believed would have been most congenial to him the services he rendered to the institution he loved so well, and in the advocacy of which he spent his last breath. How greatly men of the stamp of the late Mr. Green are still required to plead the cause of the School and to remove false impressions which prevail in regard to it was made apparent from a letter read by Lord Rothschild during Sunday's proceedings. The writer, who had been applied to for a donation, stated: "I have always heard that it is so powerfully supported as not to require further assistance, and since Board Schools have existed the necessity must exist *still less* as the numbers attending must be diminished." The President's remarks show how erroneous both these assumptions are.

The act of reparation by which the Roumanian Government has withdrawn the banishment of Dr. Gaster and some of his Jewish fellow exiles from their native country, is a happy omen for further acts of justice to the Roumanian Jews at large. It is but natural, as our Bucharest correspondent points out, that the Ministry should await the results of the pending elections in order that it might stand on sure ground when entering upon legislation affecting the Jews. All hopes are therefore centred on the elections, and the information we have received from a trustworthy source strengthens the belief that these hopes will be fully realised. Most of the present ministers, who belong to the "Junemists" or what we should call Moderate Conservatives, are in high favour with King Charles, who is anxious that they should retain office, both their home and foreign policy being thoroughly in accordance with his views. There are also other grounds in their favour. As in many other continental countries, the "Ins" generally succeed in obtaining a majority at the polls, and it is almost improbable, therefore, that the existing Cabinet in Bucharest will fail to secure a lease of power sufficiently lengthy to undo many, if not all, of the anti-Jewish measures of their predecessors in office.

There is at length a possibility that the much debated question of the admission of the Federation of Minor Synagogues to representation at the Shechita Board will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Since there has all along been practical unanimity in favour of the principle both on the part of the Board and of the United Synagogue, it is a great pity that the Federation should have been kept waiting for several months whilst these two bodies are discussing whether or not the Shechita Board is an independent body. The President of the Board, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., contends that it is, and in this opinion he is supported by the opinion of the Solicitor of the Board and certain proceedings taken in past years by the Mahamad of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. There is no analogy, as it has been sought to make out, between the representation of the United Synagogue on the Board of Guardians and its representation on the Shechita Board. Were the United Synagogue to withdraw its grant from the former body, and thus lose its right of sending delegates thereto, the Board would still exist as an independent body. But, as Mr. Henry Lucas put it last week—and his argument seems to be unanswerable—what would become of the Shechita Board if at the expiration of the two years for which it is appointed, the two parent bodies should refuse to re-elect them or to send others in their stead? The Board would cease to exist. It is this fact which gives force to the contention of the United Synagogue that the Board has no right to revise its constitution without obtaining the sanction of its two constituents. Much of the acerbity which has marked the discussions at the Board, and particularly at the meeting which we report in our present issue might have been avoided had the two opposing parties stood a little less on their dignity and been more actuated by the give and take principle which characterised them at the end. The decision arrived at yesterday week, though not quite satisfactory as a compromise, is largely due to the tact of Mr. A. Mocatta, the President of the Mahamad of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, and that it was arrived at with the concurrence of Mr. Montagu, and with only one protest, bodes well for a speedy solution.

The question of the day in Japan is Religion. Recently the subject of general discussion was the advisability of adopting the European style of dress; now eminent publicists are debating whether the Japanese ought not to become Christians. Those who favour the change do so on the ground of expediency. Like the eccentric character Solomon Maimon, they would adopt the Christian faith, not because they believe in its truth, but because of its beneficial effects, worldly and otherwise. They admit that "Christian dogmas are a bitter pill to swallow," and that religion is only "a garment, to be put on or taken off at pleasure"; but they point out that Christianity is identical with civilisation, and that it may help to revive morality in Japan. On the other hand, those who are against the change declare that the Japanese have no taste for religion at all, and they urge that it would far better for the youth of Japan, free as they are from the thraldom of the creeds, to go abroad and preach their religion of reason to other nations. As this religion of reason seems to be Agnosticism, such propaganda would be superfluous in countries which can boast of a Huxley, a Herbert Spencer and a Heckel. Europe has nothing to learn from Japan on this subject. On the other hand, if the Japanese can only accept religion as the necessary concomitant of progress, they had better leave it alone. "Religion is not a hatchet to chop wood with." Perhaps such ideas as the Trinity and the Incarnation are too tough for Japanese digestion. In that case a higher religious fare might be tried with advantage. Why not engage competent exponents of various religious systems to go out to Japan and explain their beliefs, as the South Place folk have been doing of late and as the King of the Khozars did of old? We know what the result was with the Khozars. They all became Jews.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Charles Lewis Emanuel has been elected President of the 'Varsity Photographic Club

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—At the distribution of the Beaufoy and Mortimer Prizes on the 14th, the following received prizes: A. Cohen, C. S. Myers, H. A. Van Praagh, A. A. Jacobs, John Marks, H. Marks, and Julian Marks. Among those who recited on the occasion were: J. L. Bergson, H. A. Van Praagh, C. S. Myers and Julian Marks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a report of my evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords I find I am committed to a blunder, which I hasten to correct in your columns, and have corrected in other quarters. It was not Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., who sent some Jews who came to London back to Hamburg to whom liberty to land there was refused. My friend, Mr. Montagu, informs me he has never experienced any difficulty in this respect when, in co-operation with the Jewish Board of Guardians, he has sent any foreign Jews back to the Continent. I am very sorry I made this mistake. I know so well my friend's charity, which extends to Christians as well as to those of his own community, that I exceedingly regret this blunder, which I regret to find has caused him annoyance. I am also sorry to read in the report of a speech of my friend, delivered on Sunday last, that he felt bound to protest against my "tarring all Jews with the same brush." If I had done so I should have been false to my own knowledge, and indeed I was most careful in giving my evidence, not once or twice only, to guard against any such misapprehension. Though my friend and I are not of the same religion, and take different views on an important question of Imperial policy, we have found no difficulty hitherto in maintaining most cordial relations, and I am associated with him in administering a charity, the recipients of which are exclusively Christians, and which owes its origin to his munificent gift of £1,000. It would pain me exceedingly to lose the confidence and friendship of such a man as the Liberal member for this division.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rt. Billing, Bishop-Designate of Bedford.

Rectory, Spitalfields, June 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Rev. C. R. Billing, Bishop Designate of Bedford, has withdrawn in courteous and friendly terms the statement he made about me before the House of Lords Committee. He admits that it was not I who took back to Hamburg a body of Jewish immigrants, who had been allowed to step from the quay to the boat, but on the return journey were not allowed to step from the boat on to the quay at Hamburg, and that in consequence these poor foreigners were again brought to England.

While exonerating me, he appears to maintain that the incident did really occur not long ago with some one else. In this I join issne with the reverend gentleman. As regards myself I felt no personal annoyance from his statement. I have striven for many years to keep away from our shores poor Jewish refugees. For this purpose in 1882 I went, on behalf of the Mansion House Russian Committee, to the frontiers of Russia, and organised a local committee, which sent thousands of Jews, fleeing from persecution in Russia direct to America. Also in 1886 I went to Russia Poland with a similar object. Occasionally I have joined with others in subscribing towards sending poor foreigners back to their own country, but these cases have always been sent by the Board of Guardians direct to their homes, consequently they could not have been stopped at Hamburg. So many contradictory and exaggerated reports have been circulated that, a gentleman in the high position of my friend Mr. Billing should be careful that his sworn evidence does not contain either error or exaggeration. He will, I trust, sift this matter, and when he finds, as I feel sure he will, that the statement in question has no foundation in fact, he will completely disavow it in as public a manner as it was avowed. I must also correct Mr. Billing on another, although minor, point. Mr. Billing says that on Sunday last I protested against his "tarring all Jews with the same brush." I can assure the rev. gentleman that he has been misled again. I did not refer to Mr. Billing at all. neither did I make use of any such phrase, but I fancy Lord Rothschild used the phrase, but in the exact opposite sense to that supposed by Mr. Billing.

Yours obediently, Samuel Montagu.

House of Commons, June 20.

A PERSONAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the Distribution of Prizes on the 17th inst. at the Jews' Free School Lord Rothschild thought it of sufficient public interest to allude to our departure from that Institution. As, in doing so, he used language which implied that we had been forced to resign or that we had been dismissed, we trust that you will in common justice afford us the publicity of your columns to remove an impression so detrimental to our reputation and interests. We do not here intend to enter into the circumstances which induced us to take so serious a step as severing our connection with an Institution with which we had been connected from boyhood. Suffice it to say that, so far from this step being compulsory, when in accordance with custom, we handed the Head Master our open letters of resignation addressed to the President and Committee, he expressed himself greatly surprised. In the conversation which followed, and which lasted nearly four hours, he used every possible argument to persuade us to take back our letters; even holding out to both, and more especially to the first of us, as Senior Teacher, the prospect of the reversion of the Vice-Mastership.

We should be loth to suspect Lord Rothschild of knowingly making an untrue and a libellous assertion; and we have no doubt that, now we have directed his attention to his error, his apology will be as public as his mis-statement.

Yours obediently, Louis Cohen,
Israel Zangwill.

London, June 19, 1888.

THE RITUAL AND TRADITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your report of the general meeting of the seatholders of the Berkeley Street Synagogue, held on the 10th inst., gives an accurate account of the disappointing part I played on that occasion. I venture to ask you to allow me to state shortly the object I had in view in raising the larger question—not the amendment of the ritual, but the appropriateness of the Ritual.

The importance of the principle of appropriateness had been admitted in the determination to omit all references in prayers to the restoration of the sacrificial rite, and I desired to press that principle to its logical results. Especially I wished to draw attention to the undue prominence in our rituals given to the Patriarchs.

Renan contends that the history of the Patriarchs is wholly legendary. Probably that is beyond the truth, but their lives and careers as presented in Genesis are undoubtedly unhistoric. The frequent reference to the Patriarchs in our prayers involves considerations hardly conducive to pious sentiments. The invocation of the Deity as a tribal God is opposed to our best and highest conceptions of Omnipotence, hence I desired to omit many passages in the rituals referring to the Patriarchs. It may be contended that Judaism rests on the traditions derived from the Patriarchs, and that it is impossible to question or disturb the value or authenticity of such traditions. In an age of enquiry, such a reply is inadequate. No subject is above or beyond criticism. Moreover it is necessary from time to time to test the value of traditions in order to teach our youth and to guide them in their beliefs. I had intended, at the meeting of the 10th inst., to offer some remarks on this subject.

In the first place every one must admit that the traditions concerning Abraham are very remarkable. Events are related entirely outside all human experience. The Deity is represented as speaking to man face to face, visiting the earth in the form and guise of a man accompanied by angels, making contracts and giving pledges. All these matters are sufficiently marvellous to excite wonder, and in many minds doubt. As "Robert Elsmere" properly observes, "all history is evidence." Evidence is as necessary to the historian as to the judge, and as no accused person should be convicted except on sufficient and trustworthy evidence, so, no alleged event in history should claim our credence except it be supported by adequate evidence. For the remarkable events concerning the Patriarch Abraham, narrated in Genesis, I contend there *is no evidence whatever.* It is, confessedly, no pleasant task to deprive pious and conscientious believers of their ancient trust and faith, but the highest of all duties is to seek for truth, even at the risk of shattering the old idols still worshipped and still trusted. It is necessary to say a few words as to the value of tradition. What is tradition? It is a mixture in varying quantities of apathy and ignorance. At the *origin* of any of the alleged occurrences under discussion, was the truth challenged or critized? In ancient times was there any public opinion? How could the events be disputed? In the great majority of instances the *record* is many centuries later than the event, the record assumes the truth of the event, and the tradition becomes fixed. Is this the method of History? "Ye are my witnesses" said the Lord. Is this evidence when found in the writings of an author, who lived centuries after the occurrences referred to? The people to whom the appeal is supposed to be addressed, never had the opportunity to express any opinion on the subject. The exhortation is purely rhetorical not historical.

Now the great majority of early traditions are unhistoric. The method of Niebuhr has been freely employed with destructive results. Unsupported tradition may be regarded in the main as of legendary character, and in the instances under consideration, of no value in order to support the tremendous events concerning Abraham narrated in the book of Genesis. The antecedent improbability of the truth of the events mentioned in Genesis is overwhelming. The idea of a tribal God and a chosen people is consistent with early tribal history, but incompatible with modern ideas. The belief in the Universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of nations is already exercising beneficial influences amongst the nations of the earth, and these binding forces are incompatible with the contracted views of Omnipotence expressed in the book of Genesis. Not only are the ideas difficult to harmonise with modern thought, but the events as narrated offer the highest form of improbability. If Abraham (as is not improbable) obtained through reflection a dim knowledge of the Great Unseen Power, it is hardly consistent that he should have believed the uninvited guest and his attendants to be the Deity and his accompanying angels. What is an angel? Their presence stamps the unhistoric character of the narrative. What evidence would be necessary to establish these tremendous events? Let us ask ourselves honestly and seriously—let us ask the great masters on the subject of evidence, Sir. F. Stephen, Sir H. Thompson, Prof. Huxley and others. It is clear that our consciences will tell us that the subject transcends all evidence, that no evidence can possibly prove the monstrous allegations contained in the narrative. If the internal evidence is so conclusive against the historic character of the narrative it may be useless to refer to external evidence. There is no part of Scriptures more open to criticism than the book of Genesis. Of unknown date and authorship, compiled from two or more records, full of Babylonian and Assyrian legends, it has throughout a legendary form, and is wholly to be disregarded as a book of solid historic value. Still how much has been built on the faith of the legends it contains. The doctrines to which I have referred, viz., the selection of the descendants of Abraham and God's promises to them, rest on these legends. The support which these doctrines obtain from Scripture authors is less a confirmation of the legends than a weakening of the historic value of these later writers. If the internal evidence of the early narrative is destructive of its historic trustworthiness, no subsequent writer can supply the defective testimony and validate the history. He only adopts the current tradition and in so doing damages his own credibility.

It is perfectly true that Judaism is a great historic religion. It must always remain so. The merits of the Patriarchs are sufficiently great, in having amidst nations immersed in extreme superstition established a faith in one Supreme God. That alone was a grand achievement; it seems to be diminished rather than increased by the unhistoric and marvellous events which pious but uncritical writers in ancient times have permitted to crystalise around the grand old names.

Yours obediently, Alfred G. Henriques.

71, Westbourne Terrace.

ARGUMENT ON A CYCLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A new journal devoted to answers to correspondents contains an inquiry why there are no Jewish cyclists, and the editor avers that he is unable to answer the question, and that he never knew a Jew to be a butcher, baker, hairdresser, chemist or bootmaker.

I am myself a cyclist and a Jewess. I am acquainted with three Jewish members of the Cyclist Touring Club, who all ride, two on bicycles and one on a tricycle, and I have many other Jewish friends, two of them clergymen, who ride. I daresay there are not many trifa butchers, but that there are Jewish kosher butchers your advertising pages show. I may mention that I know of a Jewish cattle dealer who lives in a town not far to the North of London. I have heard on undeniable authority of a Jewish pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Dover, and many Jews are distinguished analytical chemists.

As to bootmakers, their name is legion. Many of your correspondents could add to my list, but I hope you will allow me thus far to contradict the misleading, though kindly worded, references to the Jews.

Yours obediently. **Lady Cyclist.**

P.S. Since writing the above I have been informed by a friend that the *Jewish Chronicle* lately mentioned a Jew cyclist as winning a long distance gold medal. My friend also says that in a short walk along the Edgware road last Sunday he counted 22 Jewish cyclists, a large proportion evidently belonging to cyclist clubs.

Received: For Soup Kitchen, Poor Box, Brunswick House, 13s. 7d.
For Mrs. H. Cohen Appeal, E. J., 5s.
For Penny Dinners, collected by Mrs. Mordecai, 20s.

FREDERICK III.

Elsewhere we comment in general terms upon the loss the world and Germany—and let us add the Jews of Germany particularly—have sustained by the untimely death of the good Kaiser, Frederick III., "*Unser Fritz*" as he was popularly called, a title made familiar to the whole world in his father's famous despatches. The question has often been asked how it was that from his earliest years Fritz was so thoroughly humanitarian in all his feelings, so just in his actions, ever striving amid strongly conflicting interests to make for the higher promptings. For his early years were spent in associations that were narrowing and tended rather to exalt the right of Might than the might of Right. The real explanation is given in the words of Prince Albert, when the young Prince came awooing to England in 1855: "Straightforwardness and candour seem to be his characteristics; he appears to be free from prejudice and well-meaning in the highest degree." The Jews of Germany can adopt these words as an epitaph; no words can more truly sum up the attitude of the late Emperor towards the "shame of Germany," the *Judenhetze*.

In 1869 the Crown Prince went to Egypt to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, and extended his journey to Jerusalem, where his devout feelings were deeply moved by "the sermons in stones" around him. The first persons that greeted the Prince on his entry into Jerusalem were the Chief Rabbi and several of the leading Jews of the Holy City. He met them almost immediately on passing under the new arch in the walls and shook hands with them. He gave an audience subsequently to several Rabbis and other influential Jews, when he mentioned that "in Prussia all religious sects enjoy equal privileges, Jew and Christian are equally esteemed," and that he had obtained several stones from the site of the Temple especially to present to some highly respected Israelites in Berlin.

From time to time he gave utterance to expressions that filled with joy of those who sought "to be free from prejudice." The anti-Semitic movement in 1879 gave him undoubted pain and disgust. He described it "as a blot on German culture," and let it be known in ways that required no explanation that he detested "the modern 'Hep! Hep! Hep!'." He saw with pain the waves of what he regarded as shameful intolerance rising amid tacit encouragement in high quarters. The Crown Prince plainly showed to all Germany that his indignation admitted of no doubt. To his good influence is attributed the significant circumstance that he was accompanied by his parents to a concert given at the Berlin Temple in aid of the Silesian Relief Fund. In replying to the address of Privy Commercial Councillor Magnus, the Crown Prince said that "he extraordinarily rejoiced to be able to prove, in the most conspicuously public manner, by his appearance at a charitable concert given in the Jewish Synagogue, his strong objection to a certain agitatory movement which had recently manifested itself in Berlin." Subsequently the agitation was alluded to during an after-dinner conversation at the Palace. With much earnestness the Crown Prince remarked: "While I was abroad I heard about this anti-Semitic movement, and the impression it made upon me was that the exhibition of such a tendency ought to put Germany to shame before foreign countries." Early in 1880, in acknowledging a work on "Christians and Israelites" by Pastor Grüber, the Prince expressed "the hope that the outbreak of fanaticism may speedily die away, and that all denominations may be animated by a sense of mutual tolerance and forbearance."

So by word and deed did the Prince strive to quell the hateful agitation. How eager he was to avail himself of every opportunity to show kindliness to Jews, the following simple story will testify. Two years ago a Polish Jew came to him telling a sad story; he was a highly respectable tailor living peaceably and industriously for many years in Berlin, and had suddenly received notice to quit Germany with his wife and family. This inoffensive man had never given any trouble to the authorities; could not the good and powerful Prince obtain a remission of the harsh decree of banishment. The Prince was full of sympathy, but had to tell the tailor that it was impossible for him to intercede with the Government, as even the Crown Prince was a subject of the Sovereign, and was bound to obey the voice of authority, harsh though it might appear. Asking whither and when the sorrowful Jewish tailor intended to go, he bade his visitor be of good cheer, all yet might be well. To the Jew's surprise, when the time of his departure arrived, he received tickets for himself and his famly for their journey to Amsterdam as well as a handsome sum of money. Yet further kindness was shown to him. Having, by the Prince's desire, announced his arrival to the German Consul in Amsterdam, the man was summoned to the Consulate and told that, at the special request of the Crown Prince, a situation had been procured for him which would place him beyond want.

In September, 1886, the Prince visited Metz, and was enabled to administer a sharp rebuke to those who chose to ignore his tolerant disposition. An official programme of the visits he should pay was drawn up for him, but although the Catholic Cathedral and Garrison Church were included, the Synagogue was omitted. The Prince took his own way of repairing the omission. Profiting by the presence of the Chief Rabbi of Metz at an official reception, the Prince expressed a desire to visit the synagogue; and the visit was accordingly paid, to the extreme gratification of the Jews of Metz.

The death of Kaiser William gave power to his son Frederick to give emphatic testimony that the saying in Germany, "the Crown Prince is always liberal," had not in his case its usual significant limitation; but that he had not forgotten his liberal aspirations although he had ceased to be Crown Prince and become Emperor. In the Decree addressed to the Imperial Chancellor and President of the Ministry of State, Frederick III. declared: "I desire that the basis of religious toleration which for centuries past has been held sacred by my house shall continue to be extended to all my subjects, of whatever religious community and whatever creed. Everyone of them stands equally near to my heart, for all have equally shown complete devotion in time of danger." By his changes in high military commands and by practically banishing the notorious Court Chaplain Stöcker from Court circles, the new Emperor showed that his words were not to be regarded as mere sounding phrases of no practical import. On the contrary, the Emperor expressly desired that one change at least should evince his hatred of all who set his words at nought. General Waldersee was to be transferred from Berlin to Coblentz after the part he took in inducing Prince William (now the German Emperor) to attend a meeting in support of the Berlin Mission, to which an anti-Semitic colouring was given by the presence of Herr Stöcker. The attendance of the Prince at the meeting was also "explained away" in a semi-official paragraph.

Little more needs be told here except to add that during the visit a month ago of the Empress Victoria to Lüneberg she reminded the Chief Burgomaster, "The anti-Semitic agitation is painful to my feelings and to those of my husband." May these words find an echo in the heart of her son, William II., who has been called to fill his father's place under circumstances of peculiar sadness and solemnity!

Bayswater.—In his sermon on Sabbath last the Rev. Dr. H. Adler dwelt on the life and death of the German Emperor. He took his text from Isaiah lvii. 1, 2, and compared his death to the early demise of good King Josiah. He pronounced a panegyric on the unflinching heroism displayed by the martyr of San Remo, Charlottenburg, and Friedrichskron, and emphasised the fact that a life signalised by such fidelity to duty, justice, and fortitude could not be deemed a short one. None would grieve more bitterly for this loss than his Jewish subjects, who had found in him a staunch champion and faithful protector.

New West End Synagogue.—At the New West End Synagogue, the Rev. S. Singer devoted his sermon on Sabbath last to the parallel lessons taught by the Sedrah and the life of the late Emperor. The sermon is to be printed by special request.

Berkeley Street.—The Rev. A. Löwy, who preached on Sabbath last, occupied himself primarily with the exigencies of the metropolitan hospitals, and took for his text the words of the Psalmist, "Happy is he who considereth the poor; on the day of evil the Lord will deliver him. . . . The Lord will support him on the couch of languishing; Thou turnest altogether his bed of sickness" (Ps. xli. 1 and 3). Mr. Löwy observed that the considerations for sufferers prostrate on the bed of sickness have in recent days come home to us with the keenest sympathy. They have now reached their culminating point when our thoughts are directed to the great catastrophe which yesterday has taken place at the house of the royal daughter of England—a catastrophe which has filled all Europe with bitterness of grief. Every one with a mind to think and a heart to feel bewails in his bosom the loss of the good Emperor of Germany who three months ago brought to his throne the most precious possession which delighted the soul of this virtuous sovereign, viz., the heartfelt affection and veneration of all upright men, for his love of justice, his love of fellow-man, his love of well-sustained peace. Glorious will be his name, in this world, glorious his rest in a better world. Blessings of nations will follow him in his everlasting home. May also the peace of nations live after him! With mournful suspense we look into the nearest future, and pray that the sentiments which elevated the wishes and brightened the history of the Emperor Frederick may find an equal development and a brilliant continuance in the aspirations and in the conduct of his successor on the throne of bereaved Germany. May Heaven fulfil this prayer, grant consolation to those who are in affliction, and permit the undisturbed cause of brotherly love to triumph in all parts of the earth. Amen!

Dalston. — The Rev. H. Gollancz in an extempore address on Saturday in the Vestry Room of the Dalston Synagogue, on the life and character of the Emperor, said: — What will the morrow bring, peace or war? This question has a double bearing as far as we are concerned. In the first place it asks will the peace of the wider world of Europe, which the remarkable individuality of the Emperor Frederick helped to secure, continue in the future, and for how long? In the second place this question has a deep significance for us as Jews. It is at the loss of a monarch so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of toleration and religious equality that the nation of Israel has cause to lament and to enquire, "What will the morrow bring? Let us strengthen ourselves in faith and leave the issue in the hands of heaven."

Manchester.—The Rev. J. H. Valentine, preaching on Saturday at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, said: To us Jews, the memory of the departed Emperor will remain in grateful lasting veneration, for at a time when the impious crusade of anti-Semitism was ripe in Germany, he in conjunction with his beloved consort raised his voice against the unholy battle and contributed in no slight degree, if not to stamp it out altogether, at least to deprive it of all political importance. You will join with me in the prayer that his soul may now rest in peace, that the great disposer of events will send consolation to the bereaved Empress and her family, to the mighty German nation and to our beloved Sovereign, and that the son who now reigns will be guided by the dictates of peace and spread broadcast the blessings of enlightenment and toleration.—The Rev. Susman Cohen delivered a discourse on Saturday at the Fernie Street Synagogue, and dwelt on the loss the entire world had sustained by the death of the Emperor. He offered up a prayer for the welfare of the new Emperor, and expessed the hope that he might be inspired with the same sentiments to all his subjects, irrespective of creed, as was his lamented father.

Cardiff.—In an extempore sermon on the "Consolations of Death" delivered at the Synagogue last Sabbath, the Rev. J. H. Landau dwelt on the noble character of the Emperor, whom the Jews proudly claimed as a friend, An earnest prayer was offered up that the virtues of the father might be preserved in the son.

SHEFFIELD.—In his sermon on Saturday, the Rev. A. A. Green referred to the death of the German Emperor, who had done more, perhaps, than any man of his time to break down intolerance and bigotry. His memory would be dear to thousands, who, strangers to his race, his country and creed, had learned to love and honour him. Mr. Green earnestly prayed for comfort to the bereaved Empress and her children.

HULL.—At the conclusion of his sermon on Saturday the Rev. I. A. Levy made allusion to the great calamity that had befallen the German nation. He referred to the late Emperor's manly courage, his patient submission, and pious resignation during his illness, and his liberal and tolerant spirit which had endeared him to all classes and creeds, not only of the German nation but throughout the civilized world. His emphatic utterances against the anti-Semitic agitation evinced his friendliness to the Jews, and proved him a "strong tower in the face of the enemy."At the monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians held on Sunday, Mr. J. Alper, the President, spoke of the deceased Emperor as a model parent, a brave and merciful soldier, from whose reign the truest progress of the human race had been anticipated. Having referred to the late Emperor's rebukes to the anti-Semitic agitators, Mr. Alper said that Jews, as loyal citizens, felt they must take part in a nation's mourning, for the lacerated heart of the Queen would find sympathy among her people of all denominations.

PORTSMOUTH.—Preaching on Sabbath last at Aria College, Mr. Jacob Phillips, the senior student, referred in feeling terms to the death of the German Emperor.

At the German Synagogue in Spital Square a special Service in memory of the late Emperor wiil be held on Sunday afternoon. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. I. Cohn.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

Dr. Beattie tells us that "some days after the first performance of his Oratorio The Messiah,' in London, Handel came to pay his respects to Lord Kinnoul, with whom he was intimately acquainted. His lordship, as was natural, paid him some compliments on the noble entertainment which he had lately given the town. 'My lord,' said Handel, 'I should be sorry if I only entertained them. I wish to make them better.'" This characteristic observation of the Halle master explains the reverence in which his name is held even by those who are debarred the full appreciation of his immortal works. The rare opportunity of listening to so massive a rendering of such massive choral writing is but one form of the strong attraction which draws to the Crystal Palace a vast audience. People come to London to hear Handel, as they go to Bayreuth to hear Wagner. And this for many reasons. In the first place, the Master's residence in these isles, extending as it did to the duration of a man's lifetime, would cause him to be regarded by Britons as a national hero. But even more, the peculiarities of character that dignified Handel's life and so deeply colour his music, his earnestness, his sympathy with the weak and the suffering, his devoutness, his very bluntness, endeared him to his contemporaries, who beheld with veneration the majestic figure of the blind genius, an irritable man gently submissive to the will of Heaven, led in to that keyboard where his magic fingers struck forth a wondrous stream of melody. The lapse of time has augmented that veneration, for it has enabled us to perceive how great a humanising force of immeasurable power would have been deficient in our midst, had the incidents of his time attracted Handel's energies into the conventional pedantries of the then-reigning instrumental music—rather than into that field of choral work where the Master laboured to such rich fruition. For as has been happily remarked, "Handel's greatness is more than a musician's greatness. As a factor in musical development he is not the peer of the Leipzig Cantor who entered the world with him, and to whose works scholars have turned as to a gospel of music. Handel's greatness is in part that of one who has, by his art, profoundly affected the social history of the people." It was he who pre-eminently developed that form of music which is not for the few, but for the multitude, and this in its influence not less than its production. Since he worked and taught, music has broadened surely down. By the participation of the many, music, since his day, ever lives and flourishes the more, since in addition to the grace lent to life by the emotional influence of the art upon the listener, there is further the interest in co-operation for its production, and the enhanced value for its moral effects induced by the increased insight of the co-operators. There is thus no centre of activity existing in this land where the production of Handel's music has not warmed the sympathies of humanity, refreshed the energy and guided while satisfying the emotional art feeling of the participants. Then the strong social discipline inaugurated by the Master's genius may not be overlooked—"the lover of Handel's music comes out into the light of day; he joins with his fellows; there is a common aim and submission to a common purpose; individual asperities are softened, and sweetness and light enter into life with the blending of voices in chorus."

All this makes the great musician's life and work of especial interest to Jews. The characteristics adverted to, the lofty aims and elevated ideal underlying and inspiring the course of daily work, the grand teaching emphasised and illustrated by the force of personal example, are thoroughly in accord with the principle understood by Jews to be the guiding light of their national and individual life. Nay further, the magnificent personality of the master has in it some small reflection of the Hebrew prophet, an imposing individuality, directed ever to an influence for good over the spirits of his contemporaries and of posterity. Much of this is to be attributed to the sources whence Handel drew the inspiration, nay the very groundwork, upon which to build the grandest and most lasting monuments of his genius. It is to the burning words of the Hebrew prophets and the imperishable deeds of the Jewish worthies that Handel set that music by which his fame lives, and his influence is most forcibly brought to bear. He casts a powerful illumination upon the most glorious events of Jewish history, and added the force of his genius to impress on the minds of all who hear his sacred works, those old Jewish lessons of magnaminity, of fidelity, and of endurance, which are so emphatically taught by the characters participating in the finest of his monumental works, in "Esther," "Deborah," "Athaliah," "Israel in Egypt," "Saul," "The Messiah," "Samson," "Joseph," "Belshazzar," "Judas Maccabæus," "Joshua," "Solomon," "Susanna," and "Jephtha."

Over a century ago this was as well recognised in England as in our time. In 1784 musical Britain assembled in Westminster Abbey, just as this day at the Crystal Palace, to honour the memory of the great Handel. The idea of marking the centenary of his birth by a series of productions of his greatest works on a colossal scale gave rise to no less intense an interest than did the commemoration of his bi-centenary only a few years back. At that time, indeed, the scheme for bringing together a vast choir and a huge band had a novelty which gave it almost national importance, and even made it a subject for considerable literary treatment. This first commemoration with its five hundred performers sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the colossal celebration which to-day's general rehearsal inaugurates. At first the Palace choir numbered some fifteen hundred singers; then at the Handel Festival of 1857 about two thousand five hundred voices took part; and in 1859, the centenary of the Master's death, the performers amounted to four thousand, upon which magnificent scale the succeeding performances have been given. This recalls to our minds the traditional observation addressed to Handel by a high personage, "You ought to have Salisbury Plain for your music-room, armies for your chorus, and artillery for your kettle drums." This last extravagance would have been realised by Hector Berlioz at a certain Belgic municipal fête, had not some humorous accident prevented the timely discharge of the ordnance.

The present Triennial Festival developed out of a suggestion of Mr. R. K. Bowley, who in September 1856, proposed to the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society that the centenary of Handel's death—1859—should be commemorated by a grand performance of the Master's works. The magnitude of this conception could not be worked out in any metropolitan edifice, but the capacity of the Central Transept of the Palace of Glass at once occurred as a solution of the difficulty. The directors of the Palace Company heartily seconded the suggestion, and a Festival was arranged for in 1857 as a test for the suitability of the place. From the best-known musical organisations a choir of two thousand was readily drawn, and the services of nearly four hundred instrumentalists secured. An orchestra was speedily erected, and the organ placed in its striking position. Then, in June, twenty-one years ago, was given a performance of the "Messiah," "Judas Maccabæus," and "Israel in Egypt," which caused a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. The sublime impression produced by the great choruses was overwhelming and gave rise to a memorable sensation and emotional effect upon those present. Michael Costa, as conductor, proved himself a masterful director, and the unanticipated success led to the immediate inauguration of arrangements for the great Festival at the Crystal Palace of 1859. The present arrangement was then inaugurated of opening with the "Messiah," continuing with a "Selection day"; and befittingly closing the grand function with "Israel in Egypt." The plan of the Triennial Festivals continued to flourish beyond expectation, that of next week being the tenth. The late Sir Michael Costa's remarkable attainments and musical power contributed in no sligh [illegible] ce to the ever-increasing success of the Festivals. When just before the meeti [illegible] 1883, he was incapacitated by illness from his former direction, it was felt hat a grave crisis had arisen in the history of the commemoration. And never before had such a magnificent and unexampled opportunity been laid before any musician. But the musical excellence of the last Festivals has proved the wisdom of the directors in placing the bâton in the hands of Mr. August Manns, the consummate musician, whose fidelity and energy had already made the Crystal Palace Concerts an "essential part of the history of musical progress in England." This year again may be expected a renewal of that grand result crowning unremitting labours and earnest toil, which especially graced the Bi-centenary Festival of 1885

We shall next week devote some observations to an examination of the work which so fittingly crowns the Festival, "Israel in Egypt"—the voice of a whole nation crying out—in which above the Master's other works, the gigantic proportions of the executive force only the more bring before our reverent wonder the sublime genius of the immortal Handel.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE.

At the meeting of the Board of Deputies held on Wednesday evening, the following communication from the Foreign Office, which had been transmitted to the Board by the Anglo-Jewish Association, was read:—

Foreign Office, June 19th, 1888.

SIR, With reference to my letter to you of the 5th January last on the subject of the restrictions recently placed by the Porte on the residence of foreign Jews in Palestine, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Anglo-Jewish Association, an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem reporting upon the action of the authorities at Jaffa and Jerusalem in this matter.

I am, &c., &c.,
J. PAUNCEFOTE.

The Secretary, Anglo-Jewish Association.

[Extract.]

H.M. Consulate, Jerusalem. May 29, 1888.

I beg leave to report that the Turkish Authorities at Jaffa and Jerusalem have not, so far, exacted from foreign Jews that their passports should bear a statement to the effect that the holders are of the Jewish faith. The authorities mention that the three months' Regulation is still in force, and as regards Russian and German Jews they are carrying it out, as the Consuls of those nations adhered to the Regulation in consequence of instructions to that effect from their respective Embassies.

In the case of all other Jews, including British, the Turkish Authortiies, whilst maintaining the existence of the restriction in question, do not enforce it; furthermore, British Jews are not interfered with in their movements about the country or required to find surety for their departure within a fixed time, provided that on arrival their passports are in good order and satisfy the requiremenss of the Passport Regulations, that is to say, that they are provided with English passports bearing Turkish *visas*, failing which they will not be allowed to land in the country.

MR. MENDOZA has for exhibtion previously to its going to Windsor Castle, a picture of "The Queen and the whole of the Royal Family at Windsor, 1887," painted by Her Majesty's command as a memento of her Jubilee.

THE pupils of the Jews' Free School have this week had their annual excursion, the scene of their outing being changed from the Crystal Palace to the Alexandra Palace. About 750 girls with their teachers visited the Palace on Wednesday, and about 1,400 boys and teachers on Thursday. All the children partook of a plentiful tea.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS has granted the proprietor of Borwick's Gold Medal Baking Powder the title of Purveyor to Her Majesty's Court with permission to bear the Royal Arms of Her Majesty.—[ADVT.]

THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

On Friday last a meeting of the Immigration Committee was held, the Hon. Wm. Lowther in the chair.

It will be remembered that our last report of the proceedings concluded by stating that after the Committee-room had been cleared, Mr. Arnold White was re-called and the reporters excluded. We have since ascertained that the reporters were excluded by error of the officer stationed at the door of the Committee-room, and by the courtesy of the Chairman, the Hon. Wm. Lowther, we are enabled to give particulars of Mr. White's evidence.

Mr. WHITE, in reply to Mr. Samuel Montagu, said that he did not consider that the giving of relief at the Jewish Board of Guardians was confined to residents of some time, else why did Mr. Lionel L. Alexander state at the last annual meeting that those who did not come to the Board were not paupers. He read that statement in the *Jewish Chronicle*. He was not aware that aliens had equal burdens with the general community, and that they were bound to serve on juries. He admitted having stated that the foreign Jews were intelligent, and in point of industry and morals were above the average, but would not go into particulars as to which of the charges levelled against the Chinese in the preamble to the British Columbia Bill were applicable to the foreign Jews. So far as he personally could he would prevent a *Judenhetze*, but he would rather see that than have the existing state of things go on. He held that the insanitary condition of their dwellings was their own fault. He did not believe that before Passover their rooms were thoroughly and specially cleaned and scoured out. He considered them dirty generally, and was not aware and did not believe that a section of the Jews bathed every Friday, and that the married women bathed about once a month. He was not aware that there were five bathing establishments within half a mile of Aldgate, entirely attended and supported by Jews and Jewesses, nor had he heard that the Jewish Working Men's Club Swiming Club was the largest swimming Club in the East End, and had used 3,000 tickets in the four summer months of last year.

At this point the Committee adjourned.

The sitting on Friday last was taken up entirely by the further cross-examination of Mr. White, which was commenced by Mr. Samuel Montagu.

Replying to a question as to his authority for stating that foreign Jews were dirty, Mr. White said he would quote from the report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Guardians, signed by Mr. D. F. Schloss, which stated that, "those who are acquainted with the entire absence of sanitation and scanty cleanliness of Western Europe, where these people were from, will not expect to find among these unfortunate people the same praiseworthy habits of cleanliness as among the English Jews."

Continuing Mr. WHITE said he could not accept Messrs. Hebbert and Co.'s explanation which appeared in the *Times* as to their advertising in a foreign Jewish paper for tailors. It was not natural that the clothing for the police should be made by foreigners. They were bound to employ foreigners because the wages paid to them would not be accepted by a first class English workman.

Mr. MONTAGU: Have you never advertised in the same paper, the *Hashulamith*.

Mr. WHITE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. MONTAGU. Is the following advertisement which I quote from the *Hashulamith* of May 4, 1888, your advertisement: "Poles, Russians, and Germans, who have been in London two years, and desire to go to America or return to Russia, because the living is a hard one in London, should write to Mr. Arnold White, 30, York Street, Portman Square, London, W."

Mr. WHITE. Yes, it is.

Mr. MONTAGU. And do you not think that that it is likely to attract foreigners?

Mr. WHITE. I do not. If it did, I should be glad, it would bring the question to a head.

Continuing, Mr. WHITE said that by political persecution increasing against the Jews in Russia, he meant the persecution arising out of their money-lending practices. He was not aware that a large number of the foreign Jews in London succeeded very well, were members of the Jewish Working Men's Club and members of the Ancient Order of Foresters. When referring to the Jews' Free School as having an attractive influence for foreigners, he referred to the conjoint attraction offered as well by the Board of Guardians, the House of Shelter, and the general benevolence ot the community. He could not dispute that there were not more than 897 foreign children in the Jews' Free School, nor that many Jewish children attended the Board Schools, but he considered that the knowledge that the Board Schools would educate their children, was also an attractive influence for the foreigners.

Mr. MONTAGU. Were you answerable for the *menu* of a dinner given by you to foreign Jews, and for what purpose was that dinner given?

Mr. WHITE. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. MONTAGU. Did you provide a meal at the Three Nuns Hotel?

Mr. WHITE. I may have done so, but it is nothing to do with the Committee, you might ask me who I dined with last night.

Mr. MONTAGU. Mr. Chairman, we are now discussing the question of encouraging foreign immigrants, I want to know what was Mr. White's object in giving that meal.

Mr. WHITE. I was under examination at the House of Lords, as to the boot-trade, I saw a great number of bootmakers night after night, and I gave them a supper and a smoke so that I could hear what they had to say and I took down their statements. That was my object. I was ignorant of the necessity for cooking the food in a particular way.

Continuing, Mr. WHITE stated that he could not say how many men over 50 years of age came here. He was not aware that 108,572 foreigners left the United Kingdom last year, nor had he any idea how they arrived. He had referred to Mr. Fox's article on the subject, but considered that it was of no value. There was only one point in it worth referring to. The conclusions arrived at in that article were formed from the citations of figures of the Home Office, which were utterly worthless. He had taken certain periods and carefully counted the passengers on certain vessels, but the statistics at the Home Office were utterly unreliable because the masters of many ships did not make a return of their passengers, and those returns that were made were never checked. He believed that the immigrants landed at Hull were for the most part transmigrants, and that the pauper immigrants were almost entirely confined to London. The foreign immigrants were being thrown on to the community to a ruinous extent, and he held that their indirect action on the native community was irresistibly established. Replying to the question as to whom the foreign waiters and clerks were displacing, he was not dealing with those classes at all, and did not deem it necessary to deal with them. The trades unions did not feel the effect of the influx, but it was restricted to the unskilled labouring classes, who were bitterly opposed to the uninterrupted immigration. He was aware that one of the tables dealing with the statistics of the United States gave the number excluded out of 100,000 foreign immigrants from the United Kingdom as 18, but that was not correct, his official information gave the number returned as 760 from Europe. If he were asked as an individual whether he would exclude from England such persons as were fleeing for their lives he said he would entertain them, but rather than have them thrust upon poor people, whose opinion had not been asked, he would certainly exclude them. By the term "lowest class," which he used several times, he meant the class referred to by Mr. Schloss as having no regard for sanitation, and little regard for cleanliness, who had little thought outside eating and drinking, and whose condition of life nearly approached those of animal life. He had expressed the intention of importing Chinese labourers, and with the object of bringing the whole question to a head.

By Mr. BRADLAUGH: He had no practical knowledge of the tailoring trade, and only that same personal knowledge as of other trades. He had that amount of personal knowledge of that or other trades as he had set forth before the Lords' Committee. He would not give any other answer. He would decline to give replies to questions referring to what steps he had taken to obtain personal knowledge without referring to the House of Lords. He based his estimate that over 9,000 foreigners a year came to London on the figures of the Customs Officers. He had no actual figures, but considered that the estimate would extend to several years, except for 1876 when the influx was simply enormous. He found the largest number located in Whitechapel. He had made enquiries there, but his knowledge was not entirely confined to that district. He had personal knowledge of Mile End, St. George's, Bethnal Green and Hackney. He could not say how many foreigners were located in Whitechapel, nor did he know how many were domiciled in any other of the districts he had mentioned. He had made enquiries as to the condition of the Sweating System forty years ago, and had read books on the subject. He could not say whether the standard of the home life of the masses was lower now than it was forty years ago. He had no knowledge of the state forty years ago, but only an impression. The advertisement using his name and address inserted in the *Hashulamith* was his advertisement. He had threatened to import Chinese with the object of bringing this question to a head. He admitted that he had taken steps to aggravate the evil which he had complained of, and he spent some hundreds of pounds with that object. The only steps he had taken to ascertain the condition of things forty years ago besides reading Kingsley's life and the Brothers Mayhew's researches was to ask some people who lived at that time, but could not say whether the standard in the tailoring, boot or cabinet trades was higher or lower. As to the condition of things twenty years ago he must refer to his evidence before the House of Lords, and declined to give any other reply. He had made enquiries but could not state in what streets. He was aware that sections of the boot trade were almost limited to certain streets, but he could not say in what streets he made enquiries.

At this point the room was cleared.

On reassembling Mr. WHITE continuing, said that he had visited dozens of streets but could not remember the names, only that they were in the neighbourhood of Goulston Street, Whitechapel. The result of his enquiries impressed him very much, but he could not state in what streets he visited. He could not see the names of streets at night.

By Baron FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD: His private secretary picked out the people brought to the House, but he had questioned them as to the amounts in their possession on landing. He believed them to be destitute, and they were, if their statements were true. He was told afterwards that one man had over 100 roubles in his possession.

By Mr. SETON-CARR: He visited the streets at night during 1885-6 when he was engaged in writing the book "Problems of a Great City." It some cases he could refer to notes and not to others.

By Sir J. R. COLOMB: He had formed his opinion on the subject before the report of the Whitechapel Board of Guardians was issued. His private secretary was refused admission to the Shelter. He could not say whether that was the most likely place for his secretary to have picked his fifty specimens. He had been to America three times and had made investigations in California and Columbia. He considered that the foreigners were worst in London. He could not give recent information as to the reasons for action taken by particular States but by the United States generally.

At this point the room was again cleared.

Resuming Mr. WHITE stated that his plan for obviating, or at least mitigating, the evil was, firstly, that proper statistics should be obtained as to the number of immigrants, by the Customs' officers. The figures should be accurately checked for, as he had previously observed, some ships made no returns at all. Secondly, he would suggest that what the Jewish Board of Guardians had done on a small scale should be carried out on a very large scale by the Foreign office, to circulate handbills printed in the vernacular in various foreign countries, pointing out that there were no channels for employment in England. Further that one year's formal notice should be given that the class of persons rejected by the United States would be rejected at England. The onus should be placed on the steamship owners, and care would then be taken at Hamburg that undesirable passengers should not be taken on board. The necessary work could be carried out by the quarrantine officers.

By Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH: The 760 immigrants rejected by the United States were from Europe.

By Mr. TALBOT: The companies should be bound to take back such passengers as were without means, mentally unfit, or who would probably become burdens on private charity.

By Mr. BARTLEY: He did not think that the special circumstances for producing an influx had died out. Unless some steps were taken to prevent it, at one time, legislation would be hurried rather than deliberate.

By Mr. CREMER: He did not regard the subdivisions of the tailoring and boot trades as skilled trades, but purely mechanical. He was not aware that one of the tailor's unions had issued a report stating that the pauper immigration was the chief cause of the overwork in that trade. He thought that the foreign passenger ships should run the gauntlet at Gravesend.

The sitting was adjourned to this day (Friday), and it was arranged that Mr. Giffen should be recalled, and that Mr. Herman Landau should be examined. It was stated that Libel Abrimovitch, one of the fifty specimens produced by Mr. Arnold White, desired to be recalled. He desired to inform the Committee of the treatment he and two companions had been subjected to by Mr. White's agent. It was arranged that he should be called at a later stage.

STEPNEY JEWISH SCHOOLS.—The programme of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Stepney Jewish Schools, which is announced to take place at the Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, on Thursday next, contains two features of novelty, both of which should prove of special interest at the present moment, when the great question of physical and technical education, as opposed to a purely literary curriculum, is engaging so much public attention. Specimens of the work done by the pupils in the engineering and carpentering classes held in connection with the schools at the People's Palace will be on view, and an exhibition of musical calesthenics and gymnastics will be given under the direction of Staff-sergeant H. H. Burdett, Director of the Gymnasium at the People's Palace, by kind permission of Sir Edmund Hay Currie. The chair will be taken by Mr. Nathaniel Louis Cohen, and Sir Edmund Currie and other gentlemen connected with Technical Instruction and Popular Recreation in East London, have signified their intention to be present.

In celebration of the marriage of Mr. P. M. Castello with Miss Edith M. De Castro, on Tuesday last, the aged inmates of the Spanish and Portuguese "Beth Holim" Hospital, and the boys and girls of the Congregational Schools were kindly entertained by the bridegroom. An excellent dinner for the old folks and a tea, followed by a highly amusing legerdemain and ventriloquial performance (by Prof. Bentley Green), for the young folks, were considerately provided and much enjoyed by them.

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LONDON: FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1888—5648.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The death of the Emperor **Frederick** has deprived the world of a great man and the German Jews of a good friend. The spectacle of heroic patience on which the world has been gazing for the last three months or more was only the crowning heroism of a life filled with the noblest aspirations and the highest ideals. The true liberalism of his character came out in his attitude towards the anti-Semitic movement, but this was only one of many indications which gave promise of an era of progress in Germany when something else would again be thought of among its highest circles besides the half-barbarian ideals of militarism. That promise has been cut short, and we have to mourn for a something more than personal loss in the death of **Kaiser Frederick**.

In the heroic struggle with death that has been going on for the last year, the sublime patience shown, the heroic courage with which excruciating tortures have been borne, have presented a spectacle as sublime as it has been saddening. In that long struggle there was far more heroism shown than in the momentary exposure to death under the stress of excitement which for the most part constitutes a soldier's courage. That object-lesson in the highest form of courage will not be lost on the German people, and so far it is not entirely without good effect.

But the true pathos of the Emperor's fate does not consist in the merely physical sufferings that he underwent. He was a born ruler of men. He had thought deeply on the duties of his position and on the needs of his country. For years the Crown Prince had been the centre of the hopes of all the best sides in German life. He represented its culture, its resources of learning, its reasonableness. And he had what few Germans possess—true liberalism in the sense in which all Englishmen are Liberals. His toleration was extreme, and yet it was not due to any easy-minded indifference, It was founded on principle and based on reason. With all these qualities he was bound to rule well, for he had studied the art of ruling in all its aspects. And he had one quality which his stern old father never possessed—loveableness. The very name by which he was known, "Unser Fritz," was sufficient to indicate that he ingratiated himself with all those with whom he came in contact.

Think of the man endowed with all these qualifications for rule just within sight of the opportunity for rule and then to know that his time on earth is numbered—therein consists the pathos of the Emperor **Frederick's** fate. For years past he must have been maturing what he would do for the country which he loved so well when he had the opportunity of rule, and then when the opportunity came, the grim grip of death was upon him, and he could do none of the things which he had set his heart on doing and could do so well. At the present moment we cannot estimate what the Jews of Germany have lost by his death. We are more inclined to think what a friend they possessed in him. The action he took to express his abhorrence of the anti-Semitic movement at its height was one of those fine deeds which stir the blood as at some heroic action. From pure sense of duty, without the slightest scintilla of personal motive he departed from the proud reserve he showed towards the questions of the hour and publicly stigmatised the movement as a disgrace to Germany. It must be remembered that many of the supporters of the movement were his intimate friends. The whole military party, with which he could scarcely avoid being on intimate terms, were imbued with the same spirit. Yet he did not hesitate to meet the whole circle with the expression of his abhorrence of their illiberal spirit.

Even in the few days he was on the throne of Germany, he showed the same liberal feeling The first persons decorated by his orders were Jews or persons of Jewish blood. And it was doubtless not without the cognizance of her august husband that the **Empress** recently expressed her abhorrence and that of the **Kaiser** against the anti-Semitic movement. The German people will be somewhat unfeeling if the knowledge of this sentiment on the part of their **Emperor** does not for the future somowhat modify the violence of the anti-Semites. The movement has been quietly subsiding for some time, and this ought to give it its death blow.

The mention of the Empress must remind us of the large share which our Queen's daughter must have had in shaping the heroic character that has gone. One of the most capable women in Europe, she was eminently the wife best fitted for so sterling a character. And the liberal traditions of the English Court have followed her to Germany, and helped to create a more liberal spirit in those who surround her. Her kindly feeling towards Jews may be said to be almost a family trait, and if anything could add to the sympathy which Jews must feel with the widow of their good friend, it is the gratitude which they entertain for her own kindly feeling, and the part she has taken in bringing Germany to a right mind on the subject.

But in the presence of death the feelings are attuned to something higher than the merely personal aspects. If Kaiser Fritz had not been so friendly towards Jews they would lament his loss as the last link which kept Europe back from the struggle that seems inevitable in the immediate future. A further guarantee of peace has gone with him. Unknown elements of dismay and danger are upon us, and in the midst of gloom and perplexity the loss of that bright heroic figure bearing grief and pain with so much fortitude, working for his people's benefit even to his last breath, comes upon us with a sense of something personal, as at the home-going of a dear friend.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association has issued its Seventeenth Annual Report. Following up the usual practice, the body of the report is preceded by a retrospect of the past year's work. Speaking of their relations with other bodies, the Council observe :—"The unity of purpose between the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Alliance Israélite has proved of great advantage in diminishing the consequences of persecution to which Jews in some foreign countries are so often exposed. Information regarding the status of Jewish populations abroad has been collected throughout the year, and has been carefully utilised in representations which the Council, jointly with the Board of Deputies, made on frequent occasions to Her Majesty's Government."

The condition of the Jews in Russia and in Roumania, the report tells us, still gives much ground for anxiety and regret. Though no change in the condition of the Jews in Roumania can as yet be reported, it is anticipated that better days are dawning for them. In regard to Morocco the Report says:—"It is satisfactory to state that the vigilance which has hitherto been bestowed on the disastrous affairs of oppressed coreligionists in that country is likely to lead to a mitigation of their untoward condition, and this hopeful opinion is also entertained by Her Majesty's Government. If the proposed Conference on the affairs of Morocco should be held, the Council will endeavour to secure the fullest consideration for the claims of the Jews."

On the subject of Education we read :—'The establishment and maintenance of public schools form the bright side of Eastern Jewish life. Eighteen schools have in the past year received subventions (amounting altogether to £1,360), from the Anglo-Jewish Association. In many of these institutions manual instruction is given."

The chapters which follow the Retrospect relate to Branches, Russia, Palestine, Morocco (many pages are occupied by correspondence with the Foreign Office respecting the Jews in these countries) and Schools. Nearly all the information contained under these headings has been given by us in our reports of the proceedings at the monthly meetings and need therefore not be detailed here There is this year but one appendix to the Report, and this is a reproduction from our columns of Mr. F. D. Mocatta's lecture on "The Jews in their various Habitations." The paper is accompanied by an instructive map, showing the comparative density of the Jewish populations in Europe and the nearest countries of Northern Africa and Asia.

The balance sheet compares very favourably with that of the previous year, the income from subscriptions in the metropolis having risen from £541 to £786, and the contributions sent by the Branches from £601 to £836.

AN ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the members of the Literary and Art Committee of the late Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, it was determined to found a Society for carrying on the valuable work begun by the Exhibition. Messrs. Joseph Jacobs and Lucien Wolf have been provisionally appointed Honorary Secretaries of the proposed Society, and a prospectus has been issued pointing out the large amount of work which such a Society could undertake. It is also mentioned that the study of Anglo-Jewish history is interesting on its own account for the light it can throw on general Jewish history and for th additions to English history, which can be made from this source. It is noe contemplated to ask the members of the Society for subscriptions, any publit cations to be provided for by a special appeal to those able and willing to contribute. Adhesions to the proposed Society have already been received from several eminent scholars, and it is contemplated commencing operations in the autumn.

CONFERENCE OF JEWISH TEACHERS.

A meeting of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of the Metropolitan and principal Provincial Jewish Schools was held at the office of the Chief Rabbi on Monday and Tuesday last, at which a Revised Code of Standard of instruction in Hebrew and Religion, to be adopted in Schools and Religion Classes, was considered and passed. The Rev. Dr. H. Adler presided, and Mr. L. B. Abrahams, B.A., Vice-Master of the Jews' Free School, acted as Honorary Secretary.

The Chief Rabbi is at present staying at Tunbridge Wells. He finds that an inland watering place agrees with him better in the summer months than the seaside. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he continues to take a lively interest in the affairs of the community.

We understand that the Delegate Chief Rabbi will probably spend the vacation at Brighton. He hopes to pay a pastoral visit to the Jewish congregations in Ireland at an early date.

Mr. Claude G Montefiore has gone to Kissingen for a month to recuperate; he has been in bad health for several weeks past. He will probably go to Switzerland after leaving Kissingen.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School was held on Sunday last, the Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, President of the School, in the Chair. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, among those present being the Revs. Dr. H. Adler, F. L. Cohen, G. J. Emanuel, B.A. (of Birmingham), Dr. M. Gaster, A. E. Gordon, I. Harris, M.A., M. Hast, Prof. Marks, S. Munz, S. Singer, and the Chief Rabbi of Tripoli; Dr. M. Friedländer, Madame Léon, of Alexandria; Messrs. A. H. Beddington, A. L. Cohen (Vice-President), Louis Davidson (Hon Secretary), Ellis A. Franklin, E. A. Green, M. A. Green John Harris, C.C., M. L. Levin, H. Magnus, B. S. Marks, F. D. Mocatta, S. Montagu, M.P., S. S. Oppenheim, A. Rosenfeld (Treasurer), Charles Samuel, Julius Simon, Oswald John Simon, J. H. Solomon, Alfred J. Waley.

Mr. M. ANGEL, the Headmaster, read the report of the Examiners, and the prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Mrs. A. L. Green. (A list of the principal prizeholders is printed below).

The Rev. Dr. H. ADLER addressed the prizeholders. He said he was sure they all regretted the absence of Lady Rothschild who usually graced these assemblies with her presence, and he was sure they would be sorry to hear that her absence was caused by slight indisposition. At the same time he was gratified to see that Mrs. Green had attended to distribute the prizes to the successful pupils. She was requested by the Committee of the School to undertake this task as a tribute to her late lamented husband, the Rev. A. L. Green, who had rendered such signal services to the School. Although upwards of five years had elapsed since Mr. Green's death, he will always remain, "Though lost to sight, yet still to memory dear," as one of the ministers who served the community most zealously and faithfully. (Hear). Indeed they now required earnest and zealous ministers, for it was no exaggeration to say that they were at present passing through a crisis. They could hardly take up a newspaper or a review without finding some reference to the Jews, to the trades which they follow, and to the numbers which they form among the population in the East End of London. Their acts were subjected to the closest scrutiny, and their shortcomings magnified into alarming proportions, and were made the subject of examination before Committees of both Houses of the Legislature. They knew that the problems which had started to the front rank were the so-called Sweating System and Foreign Pauper Immigration. Dr. Adler then referred to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Billing, Rector of Spitalfields, given before the Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System, and congratulated that gentleman on his recent appointment as Bishop of Bedford. He acknowledged that at all times the poor Jews in the East End bad met with kindness and consideration at the Rev. Mr. Billing's hands, and referred especially to his action with regard to the awful panic which took place last year in Spitalfields. At the same time, he protested against some of the remarks which the Right Rev. Prelate had made before the Committee, and against the assertion that the Jewish community at large did not know what he knew about the condition of the poor Jews in the East End, and could not learn their condition by occasional visits to their homes. He ventured to say that there was not one week-day, including Sunday, on which he was not with his poor brethren in the East End or they were with him. He had had many years' experience of them, and had therefore some right to speak concerning their moral condition. He was no Chauvinist, neither did he credit the professors of his faith with every virtue under the sun, but at the same time he could not allow the undeserved stigma which had been cast upon the poor Jews in the East End to pass over without uttering his emphatic protest. The Rev. Mr. Billing was reported to have said that there was great prejudice existing in workshops by Christians against Jews, and by Jews against Christians. He had been in many workshops, and he had always found Jews and Christians working side by side on terms of the most perfect friendliness and good-fellowship. But the Rev. Mr. Billing had made more serious charges, and had averred that the East End Jews had no knowledge of the decencies of life. Now, here was a very great mistake, and if the word "foreigner" were substituted for "Jew" it might be correct. There were unfortunately some poor foreign Jews who were deficient in cleanliness and neglectful of sanitary appliances, not because they are Jews, but because they came from Russia and Poland, where the same regard is not paid to the laws of sanitation as is done in this country. These poor refugees loved to dwell among their own brethren. It was to be regretted but it was only natural. In every large town, there was to be found an Italian, an Irish, and a German colony. The Rev. Mr. Billing had thought proper to hunt out and to magnify the vices of the poor foreign Jews. He would ask the reverend gentleman had he ever gone through the streets and had he ever met with one drunken Jew, had he ever met with a Jewish woman whose lineaments were disfigured by brutality, similar to such faces as are unhappily to be met with in St. Giles' and in the Trongate? And despite all he had said, he would ask had he ever witnessed in the Jewish quarters on a Sabbath day such scenes as are to be witnessed in the Christian quarters on a Sunday. He (the speaker) had gone into the streets and into the homes of the poor Jews at all hours of the day and night, and he had never seen or heard anything which could cause the blush of shame to appear on the cheek of the most modest woman. He said, without fear of contradiction, and it had been told to him on excellent authority, that when Jews settled in a street, the sure and certain result is that immoral characters will leave that street. He did not wish for a moment to say that his poor foreign brethren had no serious failings, but they had immense opportunities for labouring among them, and perhaps such a school as the Jews' Free School was the best means of remedying the moral ills from which they suffered. In going to the Sweating dens the answer that gave him the greatest hope was when these poor people told him their children attended the Free School. In further refutation of the remark of the Rev. Mr. Billing that Christians did not care to live among Jews, he mentioned that there is the greatest anxiety on the part of Christians to obtain apartments in the Charlotte de Rothschild Dwellings, although the greater number of the occupiers are Jews. Nothing could be better qualified to remedy the evils that still exist than schools such as the Free School. The Jewish community must feel grateful for the work accomplished by this excellent school which is carried on with undiminished zest by Mr. Angel and his staff of teachers. The thanks of the community were due to him, as well as to Mr. L. B. Abrahams and Miss Lipman, for the enormous pains they bring to bear on their teaching staff. Mr. Angel was not only zealous in regard to secular education, but showed the same regard for religious education, and he had associated himself with him in revising the code of Hebrew and Religious subjects to be taught in Jewish schools. Dr. Adler then addressed the children and asked them to dwell upon the great and grand example which was offered by the mourning of the whole civilized world for the late Emperor Frederick. The reason for this general mourning was not because he was the ruler of the most powerful state in Europe, but because he was so just and good. He had borne his sufferings in true heroic form, and although none of them could pass through the world without enduring many cares, yet if they did their duty they might rely upon enjoying happiness, gaining the esteem of their neighbours, and above all the favour of their God on High.

The Rev. Dr. GASTER said this was the first time that he had had the pleasure of speaking at the Jews' Free School. He had attended this gathering, as in matters of education he did not recognise any difference between the Sephardim and Askenasim sections of the community. In questions which affected the whole community he regarded them as one body. He had been requested to propose a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee, but before proceeding to that pleasant task, he craved their indulgence for a few minutes to express views which he had long held. He regarded the dispersion of the Jews as a blessing, and the Jews in the metropolis should be urged to disperse and settle in various parts instead of congregating together in one quarter in the East End. To this end it would be necessary to start centres of education like the Jews' Free School all over the metropolis. He also advocated the founding of a Jewish High School for boys similar to the one for girls in Chenies Street, which was doing such good work. Young men should also be encouraged to study at the different Universities, to show that Jews can live for idealism as well as for materialism. He asked the meeting to record their thanks to Lady Rothschild, Lady Anthony de Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mrs. Alfred Cohen, Mrs. Lionel Lucas, Mrs. B. E. Mocatta, and other ladies who spared neither time nor pains to help to elevate the minds of the young girls attending the School.

Mr. A. J. WALEY returned thanks on behalf of the Ladies' Committee.

Mr. S. MONTAGU, M.P., in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Rothschild, said that so long as his lordship identified himself with the School so long would it prosper and continue to make progress. He also referred to the fact that Lord Rothschild's thoughts were constantly occupied with the East End classes, not only as regarded their secular and religious education, but also with regard to their dwellings. He did not wish to say much in praise of this great School, but he thought the community might be very well content to point to this pattern Institution, as well as to the Board of Guardians, to prove to the general public that the Jews had regard for the moral and mental improvement of their poorer brethren. Dr. Adler had gone into questions which were now being considered by Committees appointed by the two Houses of Parliament. The noble President was a member of one of these Committees, and he had the honour of sitting on the other, and it would be out of place for him to discuss the questions now before those Committes. But there was no doubt that the Jews of East London were on their trial. It had even been alleged that the Free School attracted foreigners to this country. Seeing that this institution had been full for years past, and that in matters of education England was far behind America, Canada, and many continental countries, he did not for one moment imagine that such an argument could be put forward seriously. There was one matter that interested them locally to which he would refer, viz, the Bell Lane improvement scheme. He hoped when they elected their member on the new County Council they would make this question a test one. It was shown that in this particular area of London the overcrowding was terrific, and they should agitate and press this question forward. He had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Rothschild for presiding at the distribution of prizes,

Lord ROTHSCHILD said he had first to tender to them his most grateful thanks for the renewed vote of confidence which they had given him as their President. He took it as an honour not only to himself but to the Committee who served the school so faithfully and so well. Before proceeding to say a few words to the meeting, Lord Rothschild read a letter which had been addressed to him by Mrs. Matthew Arnold, and another addressed to Mr. M. Duparc, the Secretary of the School, by Mr. Aldis, H.M. Inspector of Schools. The letters are as follows:

Pains Hill Cottage, Cobham, Surrey,
June 11th, 1888.

Dear Lord Rothschild,—Will you, as President of the Bell Lane Free Schools, accept yourself and convey to the members of your Committee, my heartfelt thanks for the resolution of condolence so kindly addressed to me in my great sorrow and irreparable loss.

I well remember my beloved husband's long association with your Schools, and his keen interest in them, and I am sure he would have been as much touched and gratified as I am by this tribute to him as your School Inspector. I know he always felt deeply how much his work was lightened and made pleasant to him by the cordial co-operation and unvarying kindness and help he received from managers and teachers and all connected with your Schools.

I must also thank you warmly for your true appreciation of his services in literature, his great gifts and the high aims which always guided him, and I feel sure his memory will be cherished by you and the members of your Committee.

With renewed thanks for your sympathy,
Believe me, yours sincerely and gratefully,
FRANCES L. ARNOLD.

The Lord Rothschild, President.

Education Department, Whitehall,
June 16th, 1888.

Sir,—Allow me to thank Lord Rothschild and the members of the Executive Committee, through you, for their invitation to the prizegiving at the Jews' Free School. I am sorry that circumstances prevent my attendance at it. I trust that the proceedings will give great pleasure to all concerned. I am sure that all prize-takers and scholarship winners have very fully deserved their success, whilst all who assist will feel great pleasure in the prosperity of an institution second to none in the loftiness of its aims and the effectiveness of their execution.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
T. S. ALDIS, H.M.I.

M. Duparc, Esq.

Lord Rothschild then continued, and said that on similar occasions his duty had been a very simple one and his words, very brief, simply related to the welfare of the School and to any incidental circumstances which might have occurred during the year. He was sorry he had to depart from the usual routine on this occasion, and his reason for doing so was chiefly on account of the very eloquent speech which had been delivered by the Delegate Chief Rabbi. Dr. Hermann Adler had referred to the two Committees which had been appointed, one by the House of Lords and one by the House of Commons, on which Mr. Montagu and himself were sitting, concerning the so-called Sweating System and the Immigration of foreign paupers in the East End. He unhesitatingly affirmed that these Committees would do justice to the questions which had been remitted to them as had been the rule with all Select Committees appointed by the Legislature, and if neither Mr. Montagu nor himself had been appointed on either of these Committees he would still have been perfectly content to abide by the decision to which they would come after they had heard all the evidence. It was an unfortunate circumstance that a great many people who felt themselves aggrieved by reports which appear in the newspapers, do not give themselves the trouble of attending at these Committees, or of having representatives present to tell them exactly what had taken place, so that at the proper time and in the proper place, before the Committee itself, they could rebut the evidence, instead of coming forward to try to rebut the evidence to the outside public. He was perfectly convinced that nothing could be so damaging to the cause of the Jews in this country as any evidence of want of faith in the decisions of the constituted authorities of the State. He was present at the Select Committee when the Rev. Mr. Billing gave his evidence. Mr. Billing stated that he had no intention of tarring the whole Jewish community with the same brush. They had nothing to do about his opinions on the Sweating System. He had made certain remarks about the condition of the foreign Jewish immigrant, and his remarks were to a certain extent justified by the very existence of the Jews' Free School. That school was founded about 70 years ago. It had grown to enormous proportions and was now quite full. This was equally the case with the Infant School in Commercial Street, and there were also a large number of Jewish children attending the Board Schools in the vicinity. He protested against the introduction into a speech intended to give praise to deserving children of attacks on a gentleman who had given evidence before a Committee of the Legislature, when the proper place to rebut those statements was before such Committee. Lord Rothschild then added that he had nothing fresh to say about the School. The wants of the building were few—their chief want was money. An institution of the character of the Free School could not be carried on without the sinews of war. This year their expenditure would be greater than last owing to their having to execute certain repairs required under the Government Code, which would entail an additional outlay of £1,000. The school required the sum of £5,700 to meet its present expenditure. He was told that in order to raise that sum it would be necessary to have a Dinner or Bazaar, but he had more faith in his coreligionists, and believed that if they were appealed to they would subscribe the amount required without either Bazaar or Dinner. He was gratified to say that his hopes had been realised, as up to date £4,160 had been subscribed by the community, of which sum £1,258 came from old friends of the schools in distant lands. He trusted to the generosity of the community to subscribe the remaining £1,600, and he believed that when the wants of the school were further known the money would be forthcoming.

The Rev. Prof. Marks, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Angel, the Head Master, Miss Lipman, the Head Mistress, Messrs. B. S. Marks and Frank L. Emanuel, Honorary Teachers of Drawing, said that it was scarcely possible to overestimate the benefits which the Free School conferred on the community. As long as he lived he would remember with gratitude the Free School, since it was the cradle in which his education was nursed. He held that of all the features which had contributed to raise the moral status of the Jews of this country, the Free School was the greatest, and it should secure the support of every Jew. The report of the Government Inspector spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the energy and skill exhibited by Mr. Angel and the results achieved by his staff of teachers. He also referred to the good effected by the honorary teachers of drawing, and he heartily trusted that the benefits the school had rendered to the community might be continued from generation to generation.

The Rev. G. J. Emanuel seconded the vote of thanks and said it was within the walls of the Free School that he had passed his early years, and very happy years indeed they were. It was to the Free School and to the talented man who still ruled over it, his friend and master, Mr. Angel, he owed all that made life worth living. It was with great satisfaction that he was able publicly to utter these sentiments of gratitude. The Free School was not only the cradle of his education but it was at that institution he received that higher education which enabled him to become a graduate of the London University. He considered it a great privilege to be allowed to second the vote of thanks, and he impressed on the children the immense advantage they enjoyed in receiving their education at the Free School, the foremost educational establishment in the United Kingdom. He hoped they would take advantage of the means placed within their reach of obtaining an honourable position in life.

Mr. M. Angel returned thanks on behalf of himself and Miss Lipman, Mr. L. B. Abrahams, the Vice-Master, and their respective staffs. He was essentially a teacher and school-master and nothing else, and he would not presume to make a speech on that occasion. The staff endeavoured to do their duty to the satisfaction of the Committee, and they succeeded in doing it to the satisfaction of H.M. Inspector and the friends of education. He hoped that the Free School would always remain a factor in raising the moral character of the poor Jewish waifs who sought refuge in this country, and that the day would never come when it would cease to exist.

Mr. A. L. Cohen proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. L. Green for distributing the prizes. He said the Committee had felt that as a high tribute to the memory of the late Rev. A. L. Green, and out of gratitude for the services he had rendered not only to the Free School, but to the whole Jewish community, his widow should be invited to distribute the prizes. Mr. Cohen dwelt on the good work which had been performed by Mr. Green among the poor in the East End of London.

During the afternoon the boys, under the direction of Mr. A. Haines, and the girls, under the direction of Miss R. Hart, agreeably rendered some songs. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The following is the list of the principal prizeholders:

Scholarship—Scholar—Pinkus Kraushaar; 2nd Prize, Phillip Levy; Lady Montefiore Prize, Jessie Gotlob; De Symons Prize, Moses Jaffe; Van Oven Prize, Charles Jacobs; Nathaniel de Rothschild Prize, Jacob Terer; Sir Anthony de Rothschild Gold Medal, Phillip Levy; Evelina Prize, Miss Eleanor Solomon; Lydia Lucas Prize, Miss Deborah Hirsch; Mrs. Louis Nathan Prize, Miss Louisa Denbof; Sir David Salomons Prize, Miss Fanny Abrahams; Annie Maud Davis Prize, Jessie Gotlob; E. M. Leon Memorial Prizes for pupil-teacher work, Louis Zangwill, Solomon Heiser, Mina Shaer; Rev. A. L. Green Memorial Prizes for Hebrew, Pinkus Kraushaar, Phillip Levy; Simon Waley Memorial Prizes for Music, Jacob Fox, Gertrude Heilbron, Lena Jacobs, Florence Amstell; Mrs. Louis Lucas Prizes, Rachel Weiner, Sarah Hollander, Rose Levy, Fanny Slevanski, Dora Goldwater; Hon'ble. Michael Solomon Prize, Miss Fanny Cohen. Prizes for Hebrew and English teaching, presented by Lord Rothschild, the representatives of the late Baroness de Rothschild, and Mr. F. D. Mocatta, were awarded to the entire teaching staff, owing to the generally successful results of the teaching. 68 "Bettina" prizes were received by girls who had not missed an attendance during the year, and 64 girls who had not been absent from the singing class also received "Bettina" prizes. The remaining special prizes included the Bettina and Lady Anthony de Rothschild prizes for drawing, Lady de Rothschild's prizes for map drawing, Sarah Cohen prizes for needlework, Drawing prizes of Mr. N. L. Cohen and Mr. Francis Gill, and the prizes given by Mr. A. Rosenfeld.

THE ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT AND DR GASTER.

We have the satisfaction of confirming the announcement we were enabled to make several weeks ago that one of the earliest results of the advent to power of an enlightened Ministry in Roumania would be the revocation of the edict by which Dr. Gaster and a number of other Jewish scholars were exiled from their native country in the autumn of 1885. Quite spontaneously on its part—for Dr. Gaster had declined to act on a friendly hint that he should apply for permission to re-enter Roumania—the Cabinet, of which M. Rossetti, the Premier, M. Carp, the Foreign Minister, and M. Majoresco, the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, are the guiding spirits, has arrived at a decision cancelling the decree of the Bratiano Ministry as far as Dr. Gaster is concerned. Permission to return has also been accorded to M. Julius Schein and M. I. Auerbach, two of Dr Gaster's fellow exiles, but in their case the action of the Government was the result of a direct application made by these gentlemen. It will be remembered that last year Dr. Gaster was unofficially sounded as to his willingness to petition the then Government for the withdrawal of the decree of banishment, but he refused to make any overtures to the Ministry presided over by M. Bratiano.

No time was lost in communicating the decision of the Cabinet to Dr. Gaster's familly. M. Rosetti, the Prime Minister, verbally informed M. Adolf Gaster that his son was free to re-enter Roumania, and M. Majoresco mentioned the agreeable news in a more formal manner, in a German letter addressed to M. Gaster, and which is to the following effect:—

Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction,
Bucharest, 11th June, 1888.

Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction I hasten to inform you that I have just signed a Ministerial decision, whereby the Edict of Expulsion against your learned son is withdrawn and his return to Roumania sanctioned. I beg you to communicate this fact in my name, and to convey at the same time my best regards to your son, with whose present address in London I am not acquainted.

Yours faithfully,
T. Majoresco.

Dr. Gaster proposes to leave England on the 3rd prox. for a visit to Bucharest, where a warm welcome will doubtless be extended to him by the Jewish community and by many Christian friends, the latter including men of the highest eminence in the State.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

[From our Correspondent.]

Bucharest, 3rd June, 1888.

I regret to have to send you bad news. It relates to the terrible fire in the little town of Harlau, near Bottuschani in Moldavia. This small place is almost exclusively inhabited by Jews, and principally Jews who were expelled from villages and burghs by the anti-Semitic Government of M. Jon Bratiano.

The fire broke out on Sunday, May 20th, with great fury, and aided by a high wind, it destroyed in less than four hours, 267 houses, of which about 30 only were occupied by Christians. Nearly 350 families, representing more than 1,500 souls, were thus at one blow deprived of shelter and food. As soon as telegraphic communication of the disaster reached Bucharest, the King sent 5,000 francs and the Government a similar amount to relieve the immediate distress. At Harlau itself a Christian boyard and landowner, M. Ghika Deleanu, at once distributed among the victims of the fire bread and cheese in abundance. The brothers Fischer distributed 4,000 loaves of bread and other provisions, and placed 3,000 francs in the hands of the Relief Committee which was immediately formed under the presidency of M. Deleanu. The Jews of Bottuschani, Jassy, and the neighbourhood of Harlau also lost no time in sending succour to the sufferers. In Bucharest a Jewish Committee was organised, and without any delay help in money and in kind was forwarded to the scene of the calamity. Everything possible has been done, but all this is wholly insufficient to meet present wants, especially the reconstruction of the houses, and the acquisition of furniture and articles of merchandise in lieu of those which were destroyed. It is, therefore, hoped here that the Anglo-Jewish Association, if it cannot make a grant from its funds, will open a subscription in behalf of the sufferers at Harlau, so worthy of compassion.

I ought to add that M. Hermeziu, the new Prefect of Bottuschani, went in person to Harlau, and besides tendering to the burnt out families, without distinction of creed, his warm sympathy, he promised to use his influence with the view to alleviating their distress. Here is another proof that the real Roumanians are not enemies of the Jews, and that all statements to the contrary which the ex Premier made to the European Cabinets are fabrications.

As I am speaking of Bottuschani I may mention that the large Jewish population in this town will shortly be endowed with a Jewish school, thanks to the Alliance Israélite Universelle in Paris, which I am assured has voted an annual subsidy of 8000 francs towards the maintenance of the projected school. It is said here that it is to the influence of Mr. F. D. Mocatta that the Bottuschani Jews will owe this great benefit which was promised them by him during the visit he paid to their town last year. This fact does honour to Mr. Mocatta, whose name will always be venerated by the Jews of Bottuschani, together with those of the heads of the Alliance Israélite.

Since the fall of M. Bratiano the organs of his party, which style themselves liberal, have undertaken a fierce campaign against the Jews and the present Government, whom they accuse of having sold themselves to Russia. Happily these journals, which are generally known as "reptiles," are discredited and exercise no influence on the public, the less so as our new ministers are admitted to be honest men and excellent patriots, just and impartial to all, without distinction of political or religious faith. Nevertheless, the intrigues of the newspapers which are in M. Bratiano's pay are doing us a considerable amount of harm, for the Government which appeared disposed to make a commencement towards the removal of the prejudices created by its predecessor, hesitates to do so as its position is not yet firmly consolidated. This desired consummation cannot be achieved until after the general elections, which will probably be held in September. Until then we must exercise patience.

THE PROVINCES.

CHATHAM.

The Rev. B. J. Salomons, Minister of the Memorial Synagogue, presided on Monday at a lecture delivered by the Rev. S. D. Scammel, entitled "A tour to Egypt and back." Mr. Salomons in the course of his speech adverted to the keen interest which the land of the Pharaohs had for all classes of the community. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the rev. Chairman.

There was an inaccuracy in the statement that Mr. Salomons had attended a service at a nonconformist place of worship. It was a lecture on Phrenology delivered by Prof. (not the Rev.) C. W. Ablett, to which Mr. Salomons had been invited.

BIRMINGHAM.

On Sunday a successful dramatic performance was given by the Birmingham Hebrew Social and Dramatic Club. The pieces played were "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock," and "Boots at the Swan," the performers being Messrs. J. Friend, P. Jacobs, H. Brooks, S. Jacobs, S. Landsberg, Misses R. Harris, R. Jacobs, and J. Schottlander.

HULL.

At a special general meeting of the Central Hull Congregation held on Sunday last, Mr. Lewis Davis, vice-president, was unanimously elected president, in the place of Mr. L. L. Perls, resigned.

SUNDERLAND.

Messrs. S. P. van Raalte and B. H. Rosengard, both of London, candidates for the vacant office of Reader, Preacher, and Teacher, conducted the service and delivered a sermon on the 9th and 16th instants respectively.

LIVERPOOL.

At the regular meeting of the Lodge of Israel (No. 1502), Liverpool, on the 18th, Bro. Maurice Hart, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., one of the Founders and Treasurers of the Lodge for the past 9 years, was presented with a handsome electro epergne, the occasion being his retirement from office on his removal to London. The presentation was made by Bro. Rev. H. M. Silver, the W.M., and suitably acknowledged by Bro. Hart. The epergne, which is a splendid specimen of goldsmith's art, was expressly manufactured by Bro. Maurice Baum, of Sheffield, who is a member of the Lodge.

PORTSMOUTH.

At the annual meeting on Tuesday of the Portsmouth Auxiliary of the Gordon Home, the hearty thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. D. J. Barnard for his generous assistance to the fund, and he was elected a member of the Committee.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

[By our Special Reporter.]

On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Lords Committee on the Sweating System, Lord Dunraven in the Chair, Mr. Lionel L. Alexander, the Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Board of Guardians, was under examination nearly the whole of the sitting.

Mr. **Lionel L. Alexander**, after stating that he was intimately acquainted with the Jews of the East End, and connected with the administration of the Jewish Working Men's Club, read a memorandum dealing with the Sweating System, and with work performed by the Board of Guardians. The memorandum was prepared solely by himself, and contained his personal opinions, and great care had been taken to ensure the absolute correctness of every statement contained in it. The memorandum stated that the Sweating System was the outcome of the great competition for cheap production. The sweater generally knew several branches of his trade, and was therefore competent to supervise a number of other workmen, proficient in only one particular branch. The wages generally earned by "sweatees" varied from 2s. 6d. per day for the beginner, and from 4s. to 10s. 6d. per day for the proficient workers; and women earned up to 15s. a week, girls from 7s. to 10s. a week. The average hours of labour were from twelve to fourteen, and the number of days per week that the men were able to obtain work varied from two and three-quarter days for the non-proficient worker to four days per week for the better class workmen. In his opinion the "sweater" was an essential personage in the production of clothing, as the merchant tailor could scarcely maintain a factory, independently of whether he was busy or "slack." The introduction of foreign labour had resulted in the work being produced at such a price as would probably not have sufficiently remunerated the native-born workman, with the result that the industry had been nursed, and would not have otherwise remained in England in anything like its present gigantic proportions. The sobriety, thrift, and industry of the foreign Jew were the principal causes which enabled him to take less wages, and yet live in the same degree of comfort as his neighbours. By his work a number of articles were placed within the reach of the working classes, and an industry had been saved for England which would probably have been driven abroad. The Blue Book on the Condition of the Working Classes stated that 16 per cent. of the workers in the boot trade were foreigners, but that in the tailoring trade the proportion was considerably higher. It must be remembered that the bulk of the Jewish tailors were limited to the coat trade, and if the whole tailoring trade, the trousers and vest-making, were taken into consideration the Jewish proportion would be diminished to a large extent. The Blue Book stated that 66 per cent. of natives were in regular employment, and only 44 of the foreigners; this statement tended to prove that the foreigner did not actively displace the British workman. The long hours of labour were caused to a considerable extent by the pressure which was brought to bear on the "sweater" to finish the work with undue speed. There had been some amount of exaggeration of the relief afforded by the Jewish Board of Guardians to tailors, bootmakers, and cabinet-makers. The figures were—boot and shoe trade in 1887, 258; in 1886, 276; in 1885, 230; in the tailoring trade in 1887, 692; in 1886, 939; in 1885, 647; in the cabinet trade in 1887, 27; in 1886, 34; and in 1885, 24. The figures for 1886 were quite abnormal, as in that year the Jewish Board of Guardians distributed a large grant from the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the unemployed. The 602 cases of tailors in 1887 formed 21 per cent., and the 258 cases of the bootmakers formed only 8 per cent. of the ordinary cases relieved by the Board, and that percentage would be considerably reduced if the entire scope of the relief of the Board were taken into question. It had been stated that moral degradation was the outcome of the limited wages earned by girls under the Sweating System, and that the "social evil" had been increased thereby. He did not consider that this was the case. At the Jewish Working Men's Club he had watched the status of hundreds of working girls, and, notwithstanding the enormous increase in female labour, he could not find a morsel of evidence to show that Jewish girls had drifted into immorality. The Jewish community had latterly undertaken rescue work, and had sought out vice, which brought the matter into greater prominence. The Board of Guardians did nothing to subsidise labour, and did not pay premiums to have lads apprenticed to the sweaters. In 1887 267 lads were apprenticed to as many as sixty-eight trades, and only eight boys were apprenticed to high-class tailors and cutters. The Board circulated warnings abroad that the English labour market was congested, and impressing upon foreigners the inadvisability of coming to England, and, it was believed, with considerable success. It was not a fact that the Board of Guardians assisted native emigration, so as to make room for foreigners to come in. In 1887 568 cases were assisted away, of which only 37 were natives; and in 1886 919 cases were sent away, of which 31 were natives. The Board did all in its power to check the immigration, and many who were sent back would act as a warning to prevent others coming. There was no agency for bringing the people to this country. The insanitary condition of the workshops was a source of concern to the Board, and the enforcement of the Public Health Act would be of advantage. The difficulty was in the domestic workshops. All rooms in which more than two persons worked for a profit should be compulsorily registered under the Factory Act. Between 1882 and 1886 inclusive the cases which came to the knowledge of the Board were 6,330 or 12,384 souls, and the departures were 4,982 cases or 8,429 persons, leaving a balance for the five years of 1,345 cases or 3,955 persons. In 1882, the year the Mansion House Relief Fund was administered, 3,284 cases, representing 5,642 persons, were assisted away, as against 1,770 new cases, representing 3,543 persons, showing a balance "out" of 1,542 cases, or 2 099 persons. Such figures required no comment. The figures for the following years also proved that the volume of immigration had been generally exaggerated. He would put in a tabulated return, showing the number of foreign children in the schools in the East End. According to that return there were 2,832 foreign children.

By Lord **Dunraven**: The number of foreign children at the Old Castle Street Board School was 300, and English-born children of foreign parents 1,200; at the Jews' Free School, 897 of the first, and 1,962 of the second-class; and at the Jews' Infant Schools the figures were 213 and 1,098 respectively; and in the Settle Street Board School 230 and 486. He had no means of estimating the number of Jews at the East End. The figures would be merely conjectural, but the funeral returns would probably be safe figures to go upon. It might be a fact that whole streets were inhabited by Jews, because they were inclined to live together. As far as he was aware there was no association in Russia for assisting people to this country. The persecutions of 1882 were undoubtedly answerable for a great proportion of the immigration. Indirect persecution still continued, and a number fled the country thinking that anything would be better than the condition of life they were enduring. The Board refused relief to newcomers except to send them back, and under the present arrangements, the people were passed from hand to hand at Hamburg and Berlin so that the Board were certain that they actually crossed the Russian frontier. Last year 201 cases were sent to America, and 333 cases in the preceding year. There were no recognised officers for meeting immigrants on landing. They were only met by a number of unprincipled men who decoyed them into the belief that they were being taken to respectable lodgings, but really fleeced them of the little money they had. The present Factory legislation was sufficient but its provisions should be more rigidly enforced. The sanitary inspectors should be appointed by the Government and not by the local authorities.

By Lord **Onslow**: If a man were absolutely destitute he would probably be helped by his countrymen, amongst whom a wonderful amount of sympathy existed. It was not a fact that the Jewish population was less cleanly than their neighbours. He could speak of his own knowledge that it was an absolute practice among the majority of the Jews in the East End to cleanse their habitations every Friday afternoon before the approach of the Sabbath. It often happened where a number of families lived in the same building that the rooms were very clean and bright, but that the approaches were dirty because it was nobody's particular business to see to them. The Board only lent sewing machines, in any number, before the present hire arrangements of the dealers were introduced, and tools were given last year to 21 cases in all trades.

By Lord **Derby**: The flow of immigration in 1887 was considerably lessened. Prior to 1886 there had always been a degree of immigration, but it was of very reasonable proportions. The warnings of the Board, although unable entirely to stop immigration, had a marked influence in checking its proportions. It was a fact that the Sweating System had the effect of lowering wages.

By the Earl of **Limerick**: Every charity must, as a matter of course, be more or less attractive, but the Board of Guardians did everything in its power to diminish its attractiveness as much as possible. It might influence a few to come here, but not to any appreciable number. He had failed to find one who admitted it.

By Lord **Sandhurst**: The parishes generally were not sufficiently active in compelling landlords to keep their property in a sanitary condition. The Board did all it could in this respect, but it could not force the hands of the parochial authorities.

By Lord **Clifford**: He could not say whether overcrowding had anything to do with the fact that a large number of improved dwellings were not filled. The Jews lived very near to their places of employment and were not much inclined to moving.

By Lord **Monkswell**: He believed that if the hours of labour were legally restricted work would be less certain. The absence of Jews from workhouses was because they had a great fear of the house, and the poorest amongst them would sooner share his crust with his less fortunate neighbour than let him go to the workhouse.

By Lord **Dunraven**. Many of the new comers were Anglicised very quickly, and seemed to have the practice of picking up the English language with readiness. Their religion did not materially interfere with the number of hours they could work, and if it did it only left better opportunities for Gentiles.

Mr. **S. A. Green**, fishmonger, of Mile End, said he had carried on business in Whitechapel but was ousted by the Polish Jews, who immigrated in enormous numbers. The state of trade was brought to its present condition by costermongering, and the influx of Polish and Russian Jews, who went into every sort of trade—bakers, butchers, tailors, and every sort of business.

The **Chairman** told the witness he thought his evidence had better be tendered to the House of Commons Committee on Emigration.

The Committee soon afterwards adjourned.

At last Friday's sitting of the Committee among the witnesses examined was the Rev. **R. C. Billing**, Rector of Spitalfields (Bishop designate of Bedford), who said he had been ten years and a half in that parish. He had had considerable experience among Christians and Jews at the East End, specially through an institution largely supported by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The sweater cared nothing about the hours or the rate of wages. In the boot trade the earnings were miserably small. As to the question why they did not combine, the circumstances were immensely aggravated by the immigration of foreign pauper labour. It was impossible to say who were behind the scenes; but they were brought over penniless and had to work for those who gave them shelter and had them under control. In the sweating dens they were kept to labour in some instances till two o'clock in the morning, and he had seen them at work again at seven on the same morning, working merely for their own maintenance and their own shelter. The work was bad and frequently returned. In his opinion, all places where labour was employed should be regularly inspected. The places now were ill-ventillated, there was no arrangement made for decent living, and they were generally overcrowded. These places should not be allowed to be opened until licensed. This should apply even to rooms where only the family worked. In one room the family frequently had to work, live, and sleep, creating an immense danger to themselves and their neighbours. A great number of Jews got no holiday at all, because they kept neither the Jewish Sabbath nor the Christian Sunday. Meetings had been held in his schoolroom to endeavour to alleviate the condition of these people. At first there was a great outcry by the employers against these meetings; but they had lived that down. It would take an inspector all his time to inspect one or two streets in Spitalfields. No one who had not lived among these people could have any idea of the awful physical and moral results of the overcrowding. He had the honour of the acquaintance of many of the leading Jews, including the Chief Rabbi but even they did not know what he did, nor could he persuade them that they could not know from any occasional visit to the East End. He could not say that pauper immigration had decreased. It was going on week by week, though the Jewish authorities were most anxious to stop it. He thought the pauper immigration ought to be checked. The immigrants might not be seen in workhouses; but they had been the cause of pauperising others. Witness went on to speak of the miserable-looking men and women and children which were sent over from the Continent. It made one's heart bleed to see them. When asekd why they came over, they generally said they would be better off in England. They also hoped to be free from the persecution to which they were subject elsewhere. The Jews were obliged to fall into the work which their own co-religionists offered them. It was very seldom that Jews and Christians worked together. There was a prejudice among Gentiles against working with Jews. He should be sorry to prejudice these poor people by a sweeping accusation, but they had no knowledge of the decencies of life. It would be a strain on their lordship's if he were to tell all he knew on the subject. He did not think there would be much disadvantage in losing the sweating trade, because British dealers were becoming discredited by it. Efficient inspection would produce many alterations in the conditions. Whole streets were now occupied by Jews where there was not a Jew before. If a Jew got into one room he soon got a Jew into another, and it became intolerable for the Gentile to remain. They did not amalgamate. The Jew did not like the Gentile and the Gentile did not like the Jew.

Witness was questioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Thring, Lord Derby, Lord Clinton, Lord Rothschild, and Lord Monkswell. He admitted it might seem hard to check the arrival of those who were fleeing from persecution; but it was a question which was the greater evil. He would not stop the arrival of those who had the means of subsistence. That would materially reduce the number of those whom he was most anxious to exclude. Asked by Lord Derby if the real difficulty was not that there were more people requiring employment than there was employment for, witness concurred, and said we were adding to that by the immigration of foreign paupers. These people could not be thrifty, because it was impossible for them to save. They were not intemperate.

Sir Francis Montefiore, Bart., took several prizes for cattle at the recent Bath and West of England Agricultural Exhibition.

Mr. Fritz Hartvigson, of Copenhagen, has been appointed Professor of the Piano at the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hartvigson, who was tutor to the Princess of Wales, is well known in the musical world.

The *Metropolitan* of the 16th contains illustrations of some handsome offices in Cannon Street, Aldermanbury and Coleman Street, recently designed by Mr. Delissa Joseph of Basinghall Street.

German Hospital, Dalston.—During the month of May last 113 in-patients were admitted (of whom 15 were of the Jewish religion), 20 of them being cases of accidents. 4,5[illegible] out-patients were treated in the Hospital and Dispensaries; 1,8[illegible]9 being new cases.

JEWISH DIFFUSION OF FOLK-TALES.

BY JOSEPH JACOBS, B.A.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE JEWS' COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

[CONCLUSION.]

Not alone have Jewish translators done most for the spread of "Calila w' Dimna" Jewish scholars in this century have done most for the critical investigation of that spread. The introduction of Benfey to his translation of the "Pantschatantra" is a marvel of erudition, even judging it from a German standpoint. And at the present moment the great master of the "Calila" literature is M. Derenbourg. I think if this book could be claimed by any nation besides the one that gave it birth, we might venture to call "Calila w' Dimna" a characteristic Jewish book and one of the glories of Jewish literature.

And the book in itself deserves all the attention that Jews have bestowed upon it. We should find it perhaps dull compared with the sensational novels of the day. But its appeal to the mediæval mind is shown by the large number of translations it went through. Indeed there is a tendency in some quarters to trace all folk-tales, and especially all beast fables, to this book. I have examined these claims with some care and at some length in my introduction to the English version and come to the following results. As regards folk-tales about one-tenth of the European collections can be traced to this source. And as regards beast fables, many of the so-called fables of Æsop are derived from these, and even those of Babrius and Phædrus were influenced by the "Jatakas" in the point of putting a "moral" at the end of the fables, which is a distinctive Buddhistic feature. I have already pointed out the influence of the book in the literary device of a framework to hold the stories, which is again Buddhistic, and I sum up my conclusions as to the origin and influence of the book by stating roundly that the Fables of Bidpai are the Fables of Buddha. The book has indeed had the unique fate of appealing to all the great religions of the world. Originating in Buddhism it was adopted by Brahmanism, and passed on to Zoroastrianism, Islam and Christendom, chiefly by the mediation of Jews.

(4). We pass now to the fourth of our "junctions" which is known by the name of משלי סנדבר or "the Seven Sages." This has passed through much the same history as "Caliba w' Dimna," and is, like that, also a framework story. I fear I cannot explain the story before a mixed audience, as it is practically a variant of the "Mrs. Potiphar formula" as folklorists would say. Nor can I give you an example of the tales for the same reason; the few that are not coarse are dull. Nor am I so certain that the "Mishle Sendabar," forms a "junction" in the train of tradition It is usually stated that the Latin version which forms the source of the European variety was derived from this, but I have seen no very definite proof of this. Dr. Paulus Cassel has recently produced an elaborate edition of the book, but he does not enter into this point and is chiefly concerned in discovering the highly moral tendency of what seem, to the unsophisticated eye, very immoral stories.

There is a point of connection between the "Mishle Sendabar" and the "Calila w' Dimna" which may detain us a moment. Both books (in Hebrew) have been attributed to a Rabbi named Joel, and it is likely enough that the same person should have translated both. If that is so, we can understand how the name of Bidpai occurs in "Calila" as "Sendebar." For the Arabic form is Baidaba, and as the difference between B and Th and I and N only depend on diacritical points, Joel probably read this as Thindaba, which he thought a misprint for Sindabar, which in itself is a misreading for Sindibad. Confusion has often been caused between the two books by this mistake, and I thought it worth while to draw your attention to it.

(5). Finally, we have Pauli's *Shimpf und Ernst*, the work of a converted Jew at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was the Joe Miller of Germany and passed through over 30 editions. Oesterley had edited it with elaborate notes showing its wide influence, and among his references I note some of the Elizabethan jest books, so that some of Pauli's jokes may have tickled Shakespeare. But his collection is more of sharp answers than of folk-tales, and this notice of him must suffice. I would however remark that the fact of so many converts being concerned in the diffusion of folk-tales confirms what I have said as to the unlikelihood of Jews in general coming sufficiently in contact with their neighbours to transmit to them their own stories.

We have arrived at the last of our "junctions" and may now make up the way-bill. The importance of the "Calila" overshadows all the rest, and the influence of Jews upon it was so marked that we might almost sum up its influence as the total. But that amount is a very large one, amounting, as we have seen, to one-tenth of the whole *corpus* of European folk-tales Of the remaining nine-tenths of folk-tales the origin is very obscure, and whenever we can trace direct borrowing from one nation to another it is almost invariably from the Bidpai cycle, so that we may say that, so far as the European nations share their folk-tales with one another, they owe this fact to Jewish diffusion.

To some persons this will not seem any great thing to boast of. They will feel tempted to call all such inquiries as this by some vigorous name not exactly expressing admiration. They consider nothing of Jewish interest unless it touches upon Jewish theology. In Jewish history they have only a care for the inner development of Judaism, not for the human relations between Jews and others to which most Jewish historical students are nowadays devoting their attention. That was the defence in principle of the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition of last year with which I had something to do. We looked upon English Jews as men and not merely as theologians, while recognising that their theology has had a determining influence on their relations to their fellow men. To look upon Jews merely as theologians and not as men is, I will not say one-sided, but is bad theology. It has been said that he who knows only the Bible does not know the Bible and similarly we may say that he who is only a theologian is a bad theologian.

I think that to a wider conception of theology there is even a point of view from which the subject we have been studying has its theological interest. I know no more humanising thought than the idea of all the workers of the world laughing at the same jokes, and of little children all over the world repeating the same stories, the thought that little Hindoos are prattling to their nurses the same tales as little English men and women. It is one of those touches of nature which make the whole world kin. These folk-tales form a bond not alone between the ages, but between many races who think they have nothing in common. We have the highest authority that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings has the Lord established strength," and surely of all the influences for good in the world none is comparable to the lily souls of little children. That Jews, by their diffusion of folk tales, have furnished so large an amount of material to the childish imagination of the civilized world is to my mind no slight thing for Jews to be proud of. It is one of the conceptions that make real to us the idea of the Brotherhood of Man which, in Jewish minds, is for ever associated with the Fatherhood of God.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

An appreciative notice of Lady Magnus's "Jewish Portraits" appeared in the last number of the *Saturday Review*. The reviewer observes: In the portraits proper Lady Magnus, shows such delicate insight and well-directed sympathy that we can only wish some extension of her gallery. Music might well be included in another volumn, if Lady Magnus intends, as we hope, to enlarge the scope of her studies. Her "Heinrich Heine: a Plea," is not less delightful to read than enlightened and opportune. . . Here as elsewhere Lady Magnus writes with good sense and discrimination. Altogether "Jewish Portraits" is very pleasant and profitable reading.

Dr. A. L. Sabunjie, F.R.A.S., will deliver a lecture next Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, on "Jerusalem and its Vicinity."

The following is a complete list of the contents of the recently issued Part 31 of the *Revue des Etudes Juives*. Pierre Vidal: The Jews in the old Comtats of Roussillon and Cerdagne (continuation). Theodore Reinach: Sculpture at Ascalon Isidore Loeb: Joseph Hacohen and the Jewish Chroniclers; the Jewish Merchant at Marseilles in the middle of the 13th Century; the action at law of Samuel ibn Tibbon, Marseilles, 1255 (conclusion); the word *taule* (תלוי) in *jüdisch-deutsch* a letter to Salomon Azubi. J. Derenbourg: Rabbinical Mélanges; and a review of a work published this year in Paris. Professor Dr. David Kaufmann: The Marranos of Cesaro and the Reprisals of the Levantine Jews against the city of Ancona; an anecdote concerning Pharaoh and Haman, current among the Arabs; the letters L. M. and N. in the Alphabet. J. Kracauer: Rabbi Joselmann of Rosheim. W. Bacher; The Commentary of Samuel ibn Chofni on the Pentateuch (conclusion). J. Halévy; Minor Problems (III.); the plural in Semitic languages; Notes on the Phœnician inscription of Pirée. Immanuel Löw; a review of Dr. Jastrow's "Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Bible and Jerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature."

The monthly Jewish Magazine, *Woschod* ("Sunrise"), which is published at St. Petersburg in the Russian language, is standing proof of the high place which some of our Russian coreligionists are taking in the literary world. Among the articles which have appeared in recent parts may be mentioned an "Introduction to the History of Chassidim," by S. Dubnow; "From the History of Jewish Agricultural Colonies in Russia" by M. Kulischer, and "Jewish Types in Italian Romance," by L. Russkin. S. Frug, one of the greatest of living Russian poets, of whom we have spoken on several occasions, is a regular contributor of high class poetry, and the well known novelist Orzeszko contributes a story.

At a meeting of the Victoria Institute held on Monday, Professor Post, M.D., read a paper on "The Botanical Geography of Syria and Palestine," in which he gave the complete results of more than 20 years' labours in the fields.

Within a few days there will be published by Kauffmann in Frankfort an important philosophical work from the pen of Dr. Adolph Blumenthal, of Berlin:—"Rabbi Meir, Leben und Wirken eines jüdischen Weisen aus den zweiten nachchristlichen Jahrhundert." The Philosophical Faculty of the Leipsic University has highly commended the work.

Herr M. Roest has just published at Amsterdam another part of his *Israelitische Letterbode*. The contents are confined to "Zur Frauenliteratur" (a lengthy paper on the position of women among the Jews and in Jewish literature) by Dr. Mr. Steinschneider, and the commencement of notices on "Names of the Congregations in London during the last century," communicated by Dr. Neubauer. Dr. Neubauer gives a list of "Brethren and Sisters" forming the original members of a Society established by the Portuguese Jews in London in the year 1745, together with the names of some subsequently elected members. Dr. Neubauer does not find the formation of the Society recorded in Mr. Picciotto's "Sketches of Anglo Jewish History."

THE BETH HAMEDRASH CLASSES.—We are desired to state that the Talmudical Classes which have been held for the last twelve years under the auspices of the Rev. B. Spiers now meet at the Beth Hamedrash on Monday and Friday evenings, from seven to nine, in lieu of Sunday and Wednesday, as heretofore. This change has been made by request of the students of the class, and it is earnestly hoped that the alteration will facilitate a larger attendance thereat in future.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Etta Abrahams, of 56, Sutherland Avenue, has passed the Senior Local Examination of the Royal Academy of Music in pianoforte and musical theory. Miss Frances Elisa De Saxe (aged 11 years), of 101, Alexandra Road, passed in the Junior Division in pianoforte playing; Miss Rachel Lee (pupil of Miss Neumegen, Gloucester House, Kew), also passed (with honours), and Miss Maude Alexandra Levey (daughter of Mr. Montague Levey, 2, Orme Square, W.), pupil of Mrs. Louis Simmons, 21, Ladbroke Gardens), in the same division. Miss Flora M. Hess (pupil of Miss Isabel R. Henry) passed the senior examination for pianoforte playing.

JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.—The last entertainment of the present season will be given on Sunday evening, and will be under the auspices of the Club Choral Society.

MORELLA MARMALADE.—The most delicious of all preserves, also the strictly non-Alcoholic wine **MORELLA**, still and sparkling; products of the famous Kent Morella Cherry, can be bought of or through any Grocer, and of the makers, Thomas Grant and Sons, Maidstone, and 46, Gresham Street, London.—[ADVT.]

HAY FEVER, SUMMER CATARRH.—No one should be without **DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.** In cases of Hay Fever, Summer Catarrh, in Colds, all affections of the Chest, Asthma, Consumption, and Throat disorders, they act like a charm; to Ministers of religion, Public Speakers and Singers, they are invaluable. Sold by all Druggists.

SHECHITA BOARD.

A meeting of the Board for the Affairs of Shechita was held on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present: Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU, M.P., President, in the chair; Messrs. A. Arnholz, D. Benjamin, E. Berg, M. Castello, B. L. Cohen, D. Davis, N. Davis, E. A. Franklin, M. Hart, H. Hymans, J. Levy. H. Lucas, A. Mocatta, S. Simons. The Revs. Dr. H. Adler, Dr. M. Gaster and B. Spiers were in attendance as Ecclesiastical Assessors.

Before the commencement of the proceedings a preliminary discussion of some length took place on a point raised by Mr. Noah Davis, who complained of the omission from the minutes of a reference to a portion of the business transacted at the previous meeting, and accordingly moved for their amendment in this respect. Messrs. Henry Lucas, M. Hart and B. L. Cohen supported the view of Mr. Davis.

The CHAIRMAN declined to allow the addition to be made to the minutes as desired by Mr. Davis, on the ground that the Board had not been formally constituted when the discussion which formed the subject of Mr. Davis's motion took place.

On the motion for the confirmation of the minutes being put from the Chair, the motion was lost. The minutes were therefore not confirmed.

The SECRETARY (Rev. I. Cohen) read the following notice of motion by Mr. Maurice Hart:—

That whereas it is desirable to place upon record on the minutes of the Shechita Board the position that Board holds with regard to the Board of Management of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue and the Council of the United Synagogue respectively, it is hereby resolved that it is not competent for the Board to make any change in its constitution or alteration in its fundamental laws without the consent of the said Board of Management and Council respectively, and accordingly no change in the constitution of the Board of Shechita or alteration in its laws (other than those relating to its administrative functions) shall be voted or take effect until the proposed change shall have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Management and Council respectively.

In connection with this motion, the letter from the Solicitor of the Board, Mr. Henry Harris, which appeared in our last issue, was read.

The PRESIDENT, referring to Mr. Harris's letter, said that it was a valuable document, as containing for the first time a record of the Board's independence, extending over 102 years. In the steps he had taken he had not been actuated by personal motives, his sole desire being to carry out loyally the interests confided to him. There were in his opinion three courses open to the Board to take. They could either adjourn the question, in order that Mr. Hart and those who supported him might consult the United Synagogue, in view of the precedents quoted by Mr. Harris, which must have come as a surprise to the Board; or he, as President, might consult counsel, in regard to the question which arose in 1841, as referred to by Mr. Harris; or, thirdly, if the Board were satisfied with their Solicitor's decision, they might take up the motion standing in the name of Mr. Arthur Lindo, who was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting. He considered that some respect was due to the traditions, laws and customs of the Board.

The President's statement was followed by a prolonged discussion, which at times partook of an acrimonious character, the President calling some of the speakers to order for making use of expressions which he regarded as personal insults to himself. He asked that they should not render his position more difficult than it was, or compel him to hasten his retirement from the office to which he had been elected. It will be seen, however, that a satisfactory settlement, in which the President concurred, was ultimately arrived at. The discussion was opened by

Mr. MAURICE HART, who complained that the members of the Board had not been furnished beforehand with copies of Mr. Harris's letter. This communication ought not to have been sprung upon the Board as it had been, and as regards himself, he, as having given notice of the motion that had been referred to the Solicitor, had not been treated in as generous a manner as might have been desired.

Mr. D. DAVIS said that the question was not whether the Board had or had not been independent before, but whether the wish of the representatives of the United Synagogue—viz., that in future no alterations should be made in the constitution of the Board without the sanction of the parent synagogues—should be carried into effect.

Mr. HENRY LUCAS declared that he had formed a strong view as to the correctness of Mr. Harris's opinion. This opinion was not worth the paper it was written on. The assumption that the Board was an independent body was a false one. The Board was appointed for two years, and if at the end of that time no new delegates were elected, it would cease to exist. The powers it possessed were only such as were delegated to it by the parent bodies. Had a more conciliatory attitude been shown towards those who differed from the Executive no delay would have taken place in admitting the Minor Synagogues to representation at the Board. The Honorary Officers of the United Synagogues were in favour of their admission, and of the Minor Synagogues receiving a share of the Boards surplus profits, but these matters must be carried out in a regular manner. Mr. Lucas concluded by moving a resolution, that the Solicitor to the Board having declared Mr. Maurice Hart's notice of motion to be illegal, and it being desirable that Counsel's opinion shall be obtained thereon, in accordance with the pledge given by the President at the last meeting, it is resolved that Mr. Algernon E. Sydney be instructed by Mr. Maurice Hart to obtain the opinion of Mr. Joseph Maurice Solomon as to the legality of such motion, and that this opinion when so obtained be submitted to the Board for its consideration at a meeting specially convened for the purpose. Mr. Lucas's resolution terminated with a proviso to the effect that in the meantime no change shall be permitted in the constitution of the Board.

The PRESIDENT declined to receive the motion. He said that in the first place he objected to instructions being given by an individual member of the Board; secondly, the case must be prepared by a solicitor who was not a partisan (Mr. Sydney being Honorary Solicitor to the United Synagogue), and lastly, he was unwilling to accept the opinion of a barrister of less standing than a Queen's Counsel.

With the view to meeting Mr. Montagu's objections, Mr. LUCAS substituted for the name of Mr. Sydney that of Mr. Lewis Emanuel, and he also accepted the suggestion of Mr. S. Simons that the instructions to Mr. Emanuel should be given by a Sub-Committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. M. Castello (Vice-President), M. Hart and H. Lucas.

Mr. B. L. COHEN seconded the motion. He did not agree with the President that there were three courses open to the Board. He believed the only course to be the one which was embodied in Mr. Lucas's proposal. Personally he did not regret that the proposal had been altered to its present form.

Mr. A. MOCATTA deemed it his duty not to sit still and listen in silence to the many aspersions which had been cast on the President. He agreed with Mr. Noah Davis that whatever took place at the last meeting should have been recorded on the minutes; but at the same time he expressed it as his opinion that Mr. Montagu had acted fully up to the pledge he had given with respect to the manner in which the case should be laid before the Board's Solicitor, and under certain eventualities, before Counsel. He agreed with Mr. Montagu that if Counsel's opinion be taken it should be that of a Queen's Counsel. He would, however, urge the Board not to take such a course. The Spanish and Portuguese Congregation had had occasion to take the opinion of a Queen's Counsel, and that opinion being one which they could not understand, recourse was had to another, and an eminent, Queen's Counsel, who gave a diametrically opinion, which was adopted because it fell in with the views of the Executive of the congregation. For the sake of peace he would beg the Board to accept Mr. Arthur Lindo's motion, which was all that could be desired. Mr. Mocatta, therefore, moved the following resolution:—

That no change shall be made in the Constitution of the Board of Shechita, as defined by Clause 2 of its Laws, until the members of the Board have had an opportunity of consulting the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, and the Council of the United Synagogue, respectively, upon the proposed change.

Mr. NOAH DAVIS objected to the resolution in its present form as being delusive and deceiving, since the members of the Board could consult the parent bodies without any resolution being required.

Mr. M. CASTELLO believed that a compromise was possible. He said that it would have been cowardly on his part to have allowed aspersions to be cast on the President without sharing their responsibility. Mr. Montagu intended to act loyally to his promise, and wished to maintain the independence of the Board. It would be a great pity if the Board were to lose Mr. Montagu's services. (Hear, hear).

Those members of the Board who are Honorary Officers of the United Synagogue, then retired for a brief consultation, in which they were joined by Messrs. Castello and Mocatta, and in a short time it was announced that a compromise had been agreed to by amending Mr. Lindo's motion in the following form: That no change shall be made in the constitution of the Board of Shechita, as defined by Clause 2 of its Laws, until the Members of the Board have consulted the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, and the Council of the United Synagogue, respectively, upon the proposed change, with the view of obtaining the consent of those bodies thereto.

Mr. LUCAS withdrew his motion, and after a protest from Mr. ELLIS A. FRANKLIN against the Board surrendering its independence, and against its abandoning all that it had been contending for (a protest which elicited from the President the remark that Mr. Franklin's fears were groundless), the amended motion was carried, *nem. con.*, amidst cheers.

The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chair.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Anniversary Festival in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital was held on Tuesday at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotêl Metropole, with Lord Herschell in the chair. The noble Chairman was supported on his immediate right by Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents; Mr. B. L. Cohen, and Mr. Henry Lucas, a member of the Hospital Committee, also sat at the principal table. The summary of the proceedings during 1887 contains a feeling reference to the death of Sir Barrow Ellis, who had been for several years an esteemed member of the Committee, and it also records a number of munificent gifts on the part of Mrs. N. Montefiore and her children, Lady Jessel, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and other Jewish supporters of the Hospital. Mr. Justice Denman, who proposed the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," said in conclusion that it was a great satisfaction to him to couple with the toast one who bore a name which perhaps was most entitled to the reverence of every person connected with University College. This reference to Sir Julian Goldsmid was loudly cheered, and was duly acknowledged by him at the close of his speech. Lord Herschell, whilst proposing the toast of the evening, also evoked considerable applause by a sympathetic reference to the late Sir George Jessel (in whose memory Lady Jessel has endowed a cot with £2000) as one of the most distinguished sons of University College, and a man whose name would ever be venerated by every English lawyer. The contributions in response to the Chairman's appeal reached a total of £1,921, and included Sir Julian Goldsmid's list of £213, and Mr. H. Lucas's list of £425. Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore contributed £100; Sir Julian Goldsmid £105, Louisa Lady Goldsmid, £52 10s., and a further sum of £200 on the fulfilment of certain conditions. The Misses Goldsmid, Mrs. L. Lucas, Messrs. B. L. Cohen, J. Q. Henriques, H. Lucas, F. D. Mocatta and Herbert de Stern also figured as individual donors.

SOUTH HACKNEY SYNAGOGUE.—The annual general meeting of the members was held on Sunday at the Synagogue, Devonshire Road, Mare Street. Considerable interest was taken in the election of honorary officers, with the result that nearly three-fourths of the members attended. The balance sheet was adopted, and Law 5 was amended as follows to provide for the appointment of a Vice-President:—"That the government of the Synagogue and and Religious Classes be carried on by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Committee." The meeting rescinded the resolution providing for the Chasani Torah and Bereshith being entertained by the congregation on the Day of the Rejoicing of the Law. A report was read of the Synagogue Religious Classes. The number of pupils is on the increase, there being nearly 60 on the books. Under the able attention and care of Mrs. M. J. Heilbron, the pupils have made considerable progress, and some of them now learn the Pentateuch. An appeal was made in the room for support to the funds of the Classes, and was liberally responded to. The following were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. A. B. Salmen, President; Mr. L. Zachariah, Vice-President; Mr. S. Hecksher, Treasurer; Messrs. A. Cohen, L. Jacobs, S. Lion, J. Rosenberg, J. Salomon, Committee.

JEWISH GIRLS' CLUB.—On Sunday afternoon a Club for Jewish Girls was opened at 22, Great Prescot Street. This club is the result of an amalgamation of sewing and working classes established between two or three years ago by a number of ladies well known as communal workers. Mrs. Louis Davidson is President; Lady Magnus, Treasurer; and Miss E. Gollancz, Honorary Secretary of the Club. These ladies have actively laboured in bringing about the formation of the Club, which starts with forty-four members, and is located in bright and cheerful premises. There are to be sewing and general needlework and Scripture Classes, and for the amusement of the members there will be musical drill and singing, games, newspapers and a library. There was no formal ceremony at the opening, but it was celebrated by a tea, of which both the girls and visitors partook, the latter including the Revs. Dr. H. Adler, F. L. Cohen, G. J. Emanuel, Dr. Gaster, M. Hast; Lady Magnus, Mrs. Hermann Adler, Mrs. E. A. Davidson, Mrs. Lewis Emanuel, Mrs. E. A. Franklin, Mrs. Friedlander, Mrs. J. L. Jacobs, Miss Emma Gollancz, Miss Clara Harris. At the request of Mr. L. Davidson, Dr. Adler addressed to the girls some appropriate words of advice to which they listened with attention. His observations were at times lightened by witty sallies, which evoked hearty laughter. Dr. Adler congratulated the girls on the delightful premises in which they were assembled and he expressed the hope they would spend there many happy days. They need have no fear that they would be preached to, or that they would be obliged to spend serious hours with the object of making them goody goody. He advised them to remember that they were Jewesses and to follow the example of the Jewish heroines of the Bible. He mentioned in conclusion that Lady Rothschild had been prevented by a slight indisposition from carrying out her intention of being present that afternoon. Mr. Louis Davidson tendered his thanks to Dr. Adler, and in referring to the organisation of the Club he specially acknowledged the services given, as a labour of love, by his wife and Lady Magnus. Mr. Davidson also thanked Mr. A. Rosenfeld for the gift of games, and he observed that similar gifts as also books for the Library would be highly welcome.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weakening weather.—The sultry summer days strain the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and disease may eventuate unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one can over estimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness, and have therefore attained the largest sale and highest reputation.—[ADVT.]

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

A special meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Wednesday at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, to pass a vote of condolence to the President, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., on the occasion of the lamented death of his wife. There were present: Mr. J. Sebag Montefiore, Vice-President, in the Chair; Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., Dr. M. Clifford, Messrs. S. V. Abraham, B. Barnett, M. Castello, H. H. Haldenstein, Joshua M. Levy, A. Mocatta, H. Nathan, Oswald J. Simon, S. Simons.

Sir **Julian Goldsmid**, Bart., M.P., moved the following resolutions:—

That this Board desires to convey to its honoured President, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., the expression of its sincere and profound sympathy on the irreparable loss he and his family have sustained in the lamented death of Mrs. Cohen. The Board can scarcely hope to afford him any substantial consolation, but they trust that he may in some measure be comforted by the general feeling of respect and regard which is entertained for him by all classes of his coreligionists. That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to Mr. Cohen.

Sir Julian, in moving the resolutions, spoke in sympathetic terms of the character of the late Mrs. Cohen, and of the many charms with which she had adorned her home. The only alleviation which Mr. Cohen could find in his great sorrow would be in the sympathy of all his friends and the members of the Board in the regard which they entertained for him. They could offer him as far as possible that consolation which could always be tendered on such occasions of grief.

Mr. **A. Mocatta** seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The ordinary meeting of the Board was then held.

On the motion of Sir **Julian Goldsmid**, Bart., M.P. (who referred to the action taken last year by the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association, in welcoming the then Crown Prince and Princess of Germany on their visit to England), seconded by Mr. **Manuel Castello**, it was resolved that the Anglo-Jewish Association be invited to join the Board of Deputies in sending addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Empress Victoria on the lamented death of the Emperor Frederick.

On the further motion of Sir **Julian Goldsmid**, the honorary officers of the Board were empowered to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, in conjunction with the honorary officers of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Mr. **Oswald** J. **Simon** suggested that an address on his accession to the throne should be forwarded to the new German Emperor; but on the advice of Sir Julian Goldsmid, and on the Solicitor and Secretary pointing out that such action had only been taken in exceptional cases, the suggestion was not persevered in.

The Solicitor and Secretary (Mr. Lewis Emanuel) reported that owing to the apathy of the community the arrangements for special examinations of Jewish candidates at the Oxford Local Examination had broken down. He also reported the appointment of the Rev. Jacob Samuel and Mr. W. Woolf as Secretaries for Marriage Registration purposes of the Meryampoler Synagogue in Leeds and the Central Hull Congregation respectively.

The Solicitor and Secretary read a correspondence which had taken place on the subject of Reformatories and Industrial Schools, and the Board agreed to enter into communications on this subject with the Home Office.

The Solicitor and Secretary read the letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of restrictions on Jewish immigrants into Palestine, which is printed in another portion of this issue.

On the motion of Mr. **Oswald Simon**, the subject was referred to the Conjoint Committee of the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

An appeal was read from the Grimsby Congregation asking for assistance to complete the fittings of the synagogue and the school, the site for which had been granted by Mr. Heneage, M.P.

Mr. **Oswald** J. **Simon** said that although the Board had no funds to help the Grimsby Jews, the community could do so. The congregation, which was a poor one, deserved every assistance, and it was a duty to help the Grimsby Jews in the furtherance of an object, for which funds were continually sent to foreign countries, viz., the education of the young.

Mr. B. **Barnett** also urged the claims of the Grimsby congregation to generous assistance.

CONCERTS.

Mr. Abramoff, Principal Basso of the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, and of the Royal Italian Opera, London, gave a concert on the 18th inst., at the residence of Mr. Reuben Sassoon. Mr. Abramoff, the possessor of a magnificent bass voice, displayed his admirable style in arias from Verdi, Meyerbeer and Gounod, in a song of Rubinstein, and in Mr. Charles K. Sa'aman's fascinating Arab love-song "Zahra." Quite a feature of the concert indeed was the exquisite rendering of the accompaniment to this song by the veteran composer. Miss Maude Samuel (Medallist R.A.M.) would have appeared to greater advantage in a more interesting composition than Liszt's Concert-Etude, which was, however, finely given. Mr. Johannes Wolff, an artist of distinguished abilities, was the violinist, and Miss Otta Brönnum, Miss Jane de Vigne, and Mr. C. Mason (vocalists) and Miss Savery (pianist) likewise assisted. Mr. W. Ganz was the masterly accompaniment.

Miss Emilie Lloyd gave a successful concert on the 19th inst. at 30, Grosvenor Square, a very interesting and appreciated portion of which was the charming singing of Miss Adèle Myers, who even lent remarkable grace to a trivial song of a kind that it is a pity to see included in the repertory of so artistic a vocalist. Madame Laura Zagury, a coreligionist well known at the Grand Operas of Southern Europe, showed great facility in *fioratura*. The only encore demanded, was for Mr. F. H. Cowen's ballad "In the Chimney Corner."

Mr. Henri de Solla gave an interesting concert on Wednesday, at Northampton House, Highbury. Mr. de Solla and Miss Jessica Dene were heard to great advantage in admirably-sung concerted selections. Miss Amelia Corper, A.R.A.M., was very successful in two brilliant pianoforte pieces. Mrs. Ansley Turner sang tastefully two simple ballads, and Mrs. F. L. Cohen displayed her well-known beauty of voice and style in three classical airs, Grieg's quaint "Princess" being especially successful. Miss Daisy de Solla bore herself well in two favourite songs with obbligato accompaniment. Miss Miriam Barnett, a juvenile violinist of marked technical ability, showed herself in style and expression to be the artistic as well as the bodily sister of talented Miss Esther Barnett. Mr. John Probert and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald sang with great taste, and Mr. Charles Victor gained great appreciation for his bass airs. A word of praise must be given to the admirable accompanying of Mr. Fountain Meen.

A Card.—An important discovery is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable life and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.—[Advt.]

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

The names of the following gentlemen appear in the University and College lists issued this term.

Mathematical Tripos.—Mr. Nachbar (Clare College) of Bradford, has gained the high place of 14th Wrangler; Mr. Nathan (Peterhouse) has been placed among the senior Optimes.

Special Examination in Law and History for the ordinary B.A. degree: Mr. Gerald E. Beddington (Trinity).

Previous Examinations, Part 2.—Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild (Magdalene).

Previous Examination, additional subjects.—Messrs. M. N. Cohen, S. B. Cohen (Jesus), French. Hon. L. W. Rothschild (Magdalene) German.

Mr. Nachbar has been elected by his College to a scholarship of the value of £63; Mr. Kahn (St. John's) to an exhibition on the result of College examinations.

At congregations held within the week Messrs. Nachbar, Nathan, and Beddington have had their degrees of B.A. conferred on them.

Dr. Dreschfeld, of Victoria University, has by grace of the Senate been appointed an Examiner in Medicine.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. B. Sniders, of Melbourne, writes to us (care of Messrs. S. Schneiders and Sons, Buck's Row, E.), with respect to the proposed Montefiore Home at Melbourne. Some five or six hundred pounds are still needed to commence building this most necessary institution, which when completed will perpetuate the memory of the memory of the noble and illustrious philanthrophist, the late Sir Moses Montefiore Should there be any Australian merchants or others interested in the colony desirous of assisting us in this philanthropic work, I shall be very pleased to receive subscriptions. I might mention it is contemplated to place the names of donors of twenty guineas and upwards on a marble tablet to be erected in the building, which will stand as a monument to the memory of those who assisted in its completion. The treasurer of the fund is Sir Geo. Verdon, K.C.B., English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, Collin Street, West Melbourne. As to my bona fides, I take the liberty of referring those who are desirous of assisting us to A. Rosenfeld, Esq., St. Mary Axe, E.C. I leave for the Colonies in ten or twelve days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

An incident which has recently occurred at Cracow, and is reported by local papers, shows to what lengths Jew hatred may allow itself to extend. A young man fell into the river and in vain attempted to make for the banks, on which stood a number of persons who looked on with indifference. "Let him sink, he is only a Jew," was heard. At last came the glad exclamation "It's all up with him, he is sinking." He was indeed about to disappear when another young man burst through the crowd which endeavoured to hold him back, and at the risk of his own life he plunged into the river and safely brought the unconscious man to shore. Instead of receiving applause he was jeered at for rescuing a Jew, but all at once the jeers ceased. The drowning man was a Christian, his rescuer a Jew.

FRANCE.

Baron Gustave de Rothschild has hitherto held the post of Austrio-Hungarian Consul General in Paris. He has, however, resigned, in consequence of the speech which Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, delivered on the subject of the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and which caused so great a sensation in political quarters.

The Court of Cassation has confirmed the sentence passed on Mr. Edouard Drumont, author of "La France Juive," and his publisher for libel on M. Marcel Desprez, the electrician, who has been engaged on experiments in which the Rothschilds are greatly interested.

MOROCCO.

A sad accident has occurred in the city of Morocco. Five Jews who were repairing a bake-house were buried beneath the ruins of the building, which fell on them and killed them. Four children passing at the time were also injured. In consequence of this accident the Governor has given the proprietors of houses in Morocco permission to make any repairs which may be needed, without being compelled, as hitherto, to obtain official sanction.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Acting Agent-General for New South Wales has received the following telegram, dated Sydney, June 13: "A very large gathering of Ministers, Judges, members of the House of Assembly, and leading citizens witnessed the embarkation of Sir Saul and Lady Samuel for Auckland this afternoon and accompanied the mail steamer to the Heads."

FEDERATION OF MINOR SYNAGOGUES.

On Tuesday last a meeting of the Board of the Federation of Minor Synagogues was held at the Jewish Working Men's Club; Mr. **Samuel Montagu**, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The **Chairman** announced that arrangements were now pending whereby the Federation would be represented at the Shechita Board. A meeting would be held on the 5th of July, when the question would probably be settled. Referring to the subject of cheap funerals, it was stated that representations had been made to the United Synagogue, and conferences had been held between honorary officers of the United Synagogue and the Federation. It was anticipated that a substantial reduction would be made in the charge for funerals, which should do much to limit the number of charity funerals.

Letters from the Prudential Assurance Company were read offering exceptionally favourable terms to the members of the Federation to insure small sums, to cover the cost of a cheap funeral. It was resolved that copies of the letters should be circulated amongst the members of the Chevras, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Marcus N. Adler, who had evinced considerable interest in the question, and had obtained a material reduction in the rates offered by the Prudential Assurance Company.

Mr. N. **Barkman** called attention to the necessity for a Jewish dispensary in East London.

The **Chairman** stated that, the establishment of a Jewish dispensary was one of several projects for the advantage of the Jews of East London which were being considered by Lord Rothschild.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

The memorial on the grave of the late Mr. David Isaacs (of Smith Square, Westminster), was "set" on Sunday at the Willesden Cemetery. A wreath of exquisite white flowers was sent by the Baroness Burdett Coutts and Mr. Burdett Coutts, M.P., the Baroness having considered the occasion to be the most fitting opportunity for paying a final tribute of respect to the deceased. Among the personal friends present on Sunday were Major-General Sim, R.E., V.C., and the Rev. H. Berkowitz, J.P., Mayor of Gravesend.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL,
EALING, W.

PRINCIPAL—REV. JOHN CHAPMAN.

Great Ealing School—a modern mansion containing nearly forty commodious rooms—stands about six miles from Hyde Park, and within fifteen minutes' ride of Paddington Station. It is surrounded by an extensive CRICKET FIELD, asphalted and covered PLAYGROUNDS. LAWNS and ORCHARDS, comprising a total area of nearly SEVEN ACRES, all devoted to the purposes of the School.

Since the establishment of the School, a few years ago, the pupils of the Rev. John Chapman have gained an exceptionally large proportion of SCHOLASTIC DISTINCTIONS in the Public Examinations of this country, including those of the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, the Senior and Junior Local Examinations of the Universities of OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE, the COLLEGE of PRECEPTORS, TRINITY COLLEGE and the INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY

Particulars as to FEES (which commence at Sixty Guineas a year) and details of domestic and other arrangements, are fully set forth in the Prospectus to be obtained of the PRINCIPAL.

HASTINGS.

BEAUFORT COLLEGE,
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

PRINCIPAL—REV. PH. BENDER.

UPWARDS of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY MARKS of DISTINCTION, including GOLD and SILVER MEDALS, Moderatorships, Scholarships, Exhibitions 'Honours," Prizes and Certificates, have been gained by Mr. Bender's pupils in the various Examinations of the Universities, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Incorporated Law Society, the College of Preceptors, &c.

Prospectus and List of past year's successes can be had on application.

WEST BRIGHTON
EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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Principal—MISS PYKE.

SUPERIOR Education and Culture, combined with home comforts and the most careful supervision.

Special attention to MUSIC and LANGUAGES. FRENCH and GERMAN constantly spoken and taught by French and German resident Governesses.

Visiting Masters for Science and Accomplishments.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

The domestic arrangements and the physical well being of the pupils being under the care of Miss Solomon, Miss Pyke is enabled to devote her entire time and attention to the superintendence of the studies and to the intellectual improvement of the pupils.

The house is large and commodious, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect.

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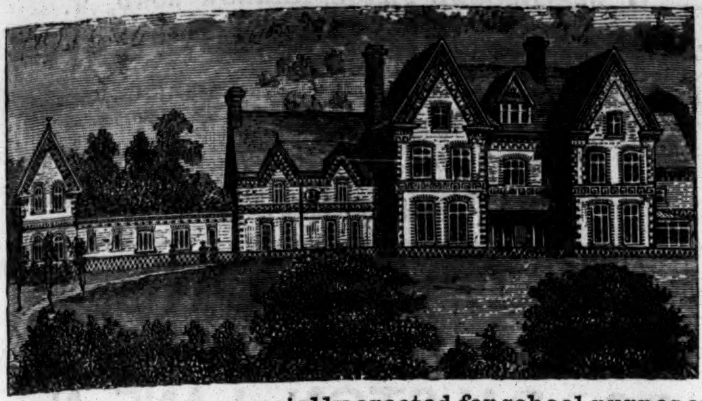

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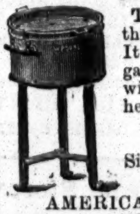

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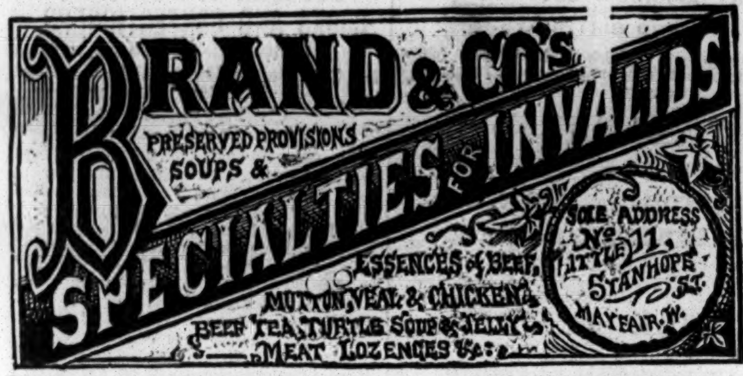

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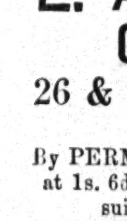

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